

## Hassan addresses ICIHI

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI) is holding its fourth plenary meeting this weekend in Tokyo. In a written address to the meeting, in which 26 leading world figures with different educational and professional backgrounds are participating, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, co-chairmen of the commission, said they hoped the session would contribute to the commission's work in helping to promote the establishment of an international framework that would cover the existing gaps in international law and practice. They also hailed the choice of Tokyo as a venue for the meeting since Japan "has the grim distinction of being the only direct victim of a nuclear disaster" and is also "a country with a unique record of progress in recent decades". (Full text of address is on page 5)

# Jordan Times

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## King cables prime minister

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in which he reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to the Feb. 11 accord with the PLO, saying that current moves by the Kingdom are a true reflection of this accord. The King was replying to a cable the prime minister had sent him on Tuesday. In his cable to Mr. Rifai, the King said his visit to Washington "was motivated by the feeling of duty towards the next generations and the free Arab and Palestinian public opinion which started at Palestine National Council (PNC) session in Amman (last November) and translated in the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11. "Our current political moves are but a reflection of our agreement with the PLO, in all its dimensions and ramifications," the King said in his cable, pledging to work with the organisation in full partnership and in every step until an honourable and lasting peace is established in the Middle East.

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## Rifai leaves for London today

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai leaves for London Thursday to join the Jordanian delegation headed by His Majesty King Hussein. The King is expected to hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday.

## Arafat attends Palestinian meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Wednesday attended a meeting held by the committee of the occupied territories affairs in preparation for the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Occupied Territories Affairs, due to convene on Thursday. The PLO committee, discussed several issues including the current situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Israeli aggression against Arab residents there. Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, who attended the meeting, said that the committee studied the financial situation of the committee for supporting the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories. Sheikh Saeh told the Jordan Times that the joint committee is expected to study the difficult financial crisis it faces and which impedes the implementation of its programmes.

## Jordan gets \$311m loan from Kuwait

AMMAN (OPECNA) — The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has extended about \$311 million in loans to Jordan for more than 20 development projects, including water, electricity and agricultural schemes. Faisal Al Khaled, director general of the fund, said following discussions with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai that \$52.47 million went to Al Hussein thermal power station, an electricity project in Zarqa area, and \$45.91 million to King Talal dam scheme. He added that the fund would provide a \$22.95 million loan to co-finance the development of Jarra River basin.

## Kuwaiti jet crashes

KUWAIT (R) — A Kuwaiti Mirage F-1C fighter crashed Wednesday in the Umm Al Aish area near the border with Iraq while on a routine mission, the defence ministry said. It said the pilot parachuted to safety and was taken to hospital with injuries. In a statement, the ministry did not give the cause of the crash. Kuwait has 17 Mirage F-1Cs and has ordered 24 others.

## Israel may agree to arbitration on Taba

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is leaning toward accepting Egypt's demand for arbitration to settle their border dispute over the tiny Sinai enclave of Taba providing Cairo returns its ambassador to Tel Aviv, an official said Wednesday. "We have covered more ground in recent weeks than we had in three previous years," he said, adding that both Israel and Egypt viewed improved ties as a key to stepping up the Middle East peace process with Jordan and the Palestinians. He said the cabinet would vote within a week or two on whether to go to arbitration or conciliation.

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## Murphy to visit Jordan in July for talks with Jordan-PLO delegation

AMMAN (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will visit Jordan early next month for possible talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team on Middle East peace, the Jordanian Information Minister said Wednesday.

"It had been suggested that the first stage of the talks for an exchange of views between a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the Americans might take place here. It is just an expectation by both sides (Jordan and the U.S.)," Minister Mohammad Al Khatib said.

Mr. Khatib, speaking to Reuters, was commenting on an uncorroborated report in the Jordanian newspaper Sawt Al Saab; which also said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would nominate three non-PLO members for the talks with Mr. Murphy.

It said the visit would lead to U.S. agreement to talk to the PLO and to holding an international Middle East peace conference, grouping all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as to PLO acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

Jordan and the PLO agreed in February to work jointly for Middle East peace based on all relevant U.N. resolutions through a U.N.-sponsored international conference.

Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, suggested talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States prior to formal negotiations with Israel.

King Hussein reiterated the Jordan-PLO stand in talks with President Reagan in Washington last week. But no change was reported in the position of the United States, which opposes PLO and Soviet involvement in Middle East peace talks.

A PLO official, commenting on the Sawt Al Saab report, said: "We have not reached the stage of suggesting names. Our position is that the PLO must be represented in any talks."

The PLO, which seeks self-determination and an independent Palestinian state, has not explicitly recognised Resolution 242, which implicitly acknowledges Israel's right to exist but treats the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem.

Sawt Al Saab named eight Palestinians from whom it said three would be chosen by the PLO to talk with Mr. Murphy.

They were Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Edward Said, Walid Al Khalidi, Hisham Al Shahrabi and Rashid Al Khalidi, all professors at U.S. universities, a former Speaker of Jordan's Lower House Hikmat Al Masri, ex-Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawa and a former Jordanian Defence Minister Anwar Nuseibeh.

Mr. Khatib said Jordanian Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai would fly to London Thursday to join the talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and King Hussein on Friday.

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## Joint team to visit Paris

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Khatib Wednesday announced that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will visit Paris as part of a tour of the five permanent member states of the United Nations.

(Continued on page 5)

## Washington seeks West European support for Jordanian peace initiative

PARIS (R) — The United States is seeking West European support for a Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative in the hope of opening negotiations with Israel before the end of this year, a senior diplomatic source said Wednesday.

The source, who declined to be identified, said the U.S. regarded a recent agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to make a

joint initiative as a positive move. "In general... Washington backs this initiative and is discussing it with its European allies with a view to securing their understanding and support," he said.

"The objective is to start negotiations by the end of 1985," he added.

The source said U.S. leaders had spelled out ways in which they believed the peace process could

be encouraged during talks with King Hussein in Washington last week.

They included persuading the PLO to recognise United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, which accept Israel's right to exist and renounce the use of force. An alternative would be to draw up a list of Palestinian representatives who

(Continued on page 3)

## Jordan to take part in Arab League meetings

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan has informed the Arab League Secretariat that it will take part in the Arab League Council's extraordinary session, scheduled to be held in Tunis Saturday.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh and will include Jordan's envoy to the Arab League.

Tunisia, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and North Yemen have announced that their foreign ministers will take part in the meeting.

Arab League sources said that the contacts made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during the past few days with Arab countries confirm that the session will be held at ministerial level.

It was announced Wednesday that the council meetings were postponed for Saturday instead of Friday as previously announced upon a request by Tunisia.

The postponement was to give more time for the participating ministers to arrive to the Tunisian capital.

Arab League sources Wednesday expressed hope that the largest number of foreign ministers will take part in the session.

PLO Spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman affirmed in a statement in Tunis that, during the session, the organisation will propose the holding of an urgent Arab summit conference.

He added that Jordan along with some other Arab state support this PLO request.

"The Palestinian issue is an Arab responsibility and the issue of the Palestinian people wherever it exists is a national responsibility," Mr. Abdul Rahman said.

## Israel is 'not optimistic' over King's U.S. trip

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior Israeli official said Wednesday United States Secretary of State George Shultz was unduly optimistic that Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had changed their policy on Middle East peace efforts.

He was referring to a letter Israeli leaders received from Mr. Shultz last week which spoke of the emergence during King Hussein's visit to Washington of a significant development in the attitude of Jordan and the PLO toward regional peace.

The official, speaking to reporters on condition he was not named, said Israel was especially upset the Jordanian monarch did not express an attitude of non-belligerence toward Israel. He said the U.S. and Israel had been led in believe that King Hussein would make a statement to that effect.

The Israeli government, which Wednesday worked on a reply to the Shultz letter, was unhappy about King Hussein's desire for an

international umbrella for peace talks and his wish to include the PLO in negotiations, the official said.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had also not given his support to United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 which indirectly recognised Israel's right to exist, he added.

He said that, even if Mr. Arafat acknowledged those resolutions, Israel would still refuse all contacts with his organisation.

"There is consensus in Israel that we would like to go forward in the peace process with Jordan and with Palestinians who are not in any manner or form members of the PLO or of bodies belonging to the PLO," the official said.

The Shultz letter said the U.S. planned to hold preliminary peace talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, that King Hussein planned to work towards negotiations with Israel this year and that he favoured a confederation

(Continued on page 5)

## Gemayel, envoys discuss SLA pullout from Jezzine

BEIRUT (R) — President Amin Gemayel asked the big powers Wednesday to put pressure on Israel to get its militia allies in South Lebanon to leave the sensitive Jezzine area, political sources said.

Mr. Gemayel summoned envoys from the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to discuss heading off sectarian strife as Israel winds up a three-year occupation of the South.

The sources said the talks focused on refusal of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia to quit the area around Jezzine, a Christian town.

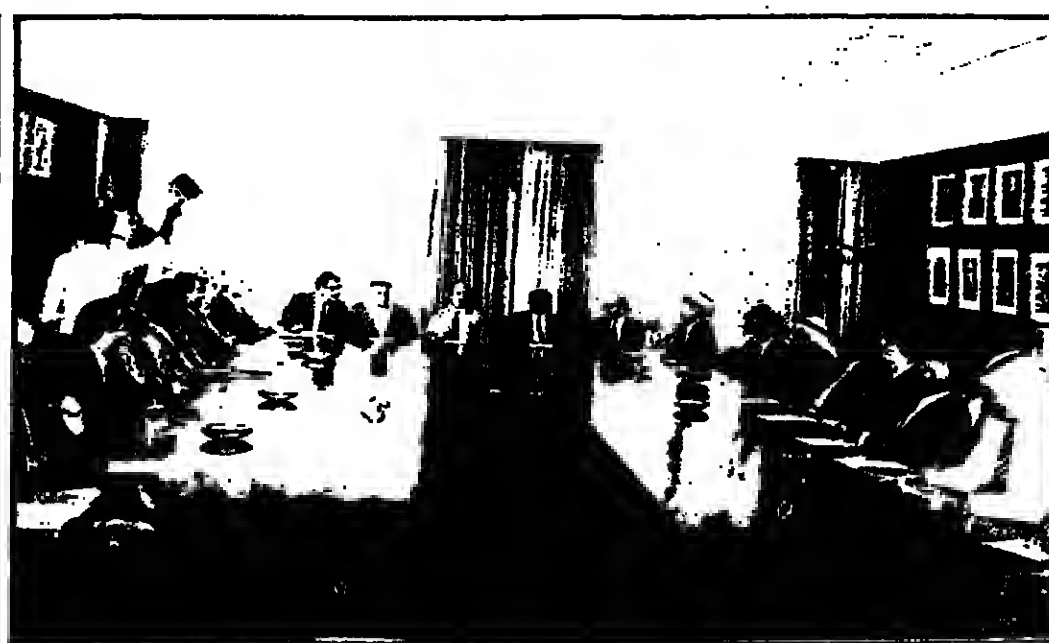
Opposition militias, which overran areas north and east of Sidon in April, have warned that Jezzine would be spared fighting only if

the SLA withdrew and the Lebanese army was deployed in the area.

The sources said Mr. Gemayel asked the heads of the U.S., Soviet, British, French and Chinese missions to put pressure on Israel to have the mainly Falangist SLA leave the town 22 kilometres east of Sidon.

State-owned Beirut Radio said the Foreign Ministry had also called in ambassadors of countries with troops in the 5,800-man U.N. Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to discuss "How to deal with the South after the Israeli leave."

SLA Commander Antoine Lahd said last week that Israel wanted SLA positions stretching southwards from Jezzine to be included in a self-declared "security zone" (Continued on page 5)



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday briefs parliamentarians on His Majesty King Hussein's talks with U.S. administration officials in Washington (Petra photo)

## U.S. administration, Senate clash on sale of advanced arms to Jordan

Khatib says issue is an American local affair

AMMAN (AP) — Information Minister Mohammad Khatib Wednesday said Senate proposals to restrict advanced arms sales to Jordan is "an American local issue" and declined to comment upon it.

"We have good relations with the American administration," Mr. Khatib said in a telephone interview. "We believe they will do whatever they can to serve the common relations."

A bipartisan group of 68 senators has proposed a non-binding resolution calling on the administration to avoid sales of advanced military equipment to Jordan until it concludes peace negotiations with Israel.

Jordan reportedly has been seeking advanced American jet fighters and mobile anti-aircraft missiles to counter a massive buildup by Soviet-supplied Syria.

In the past Jordan itself has turned to Western Europe and the Soviet Union for arms help when refused by the United States.

"We are eager to continue our friendly relations with the American people," he said.

In Washington the administration of President Ronald Reagan has voiced opposition in a move by a bipartisan group of 68 senators to head off sales of advanced United States military equipment to Jordan.

The lawmakers, headed by Republican Senator John Heinz and Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, contend there should be no such sales until Jordan concludes peace negotiations with Israel.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that such legislation would "prejudice and impose new inhibitions on moves toward peace."

"We recognise that Jordan has legitimate security concerns and requirements and that there is a relationship between feeling secure at home and conducting an active, assertive peace policy," Mr. Speakes said.

The spokesman said that in his discussions last week with Mr. Reagan, King Hussein "made it clear... that he is committed to move this year" towards negotiations among the parties in the conflict.

"We intend to support that effort, and the president told King Hussein that he... would be able to count on the U.S. for assistance in addressing problems which Jordan may face in those areas," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Speakes did not make clear exactly what assistance Mr. Reagan has in mind.

But Jordanian officials, citing a perceived threat from nearby Syria, have been seeking permission to purchase advanced U.S. fighters such as the F-16 or the F-20, improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and Stinger anti-aircraft weapons.

Meanwhile, the State Department also condemned the resolution. A spokesman, Edward Djerejian called it "a serious mistake" and damaging to "the gathering momentum" toward peace negotiations.

He said no decision had been taken on offering jet planes and other weapons to Jordan. However, the spokesman said, "when our friends are prepared to take risks" for peace "they should be able to count on us."

On a related subject, Mr. Djerejian read a statement reaffirming that the United States would like to meet with a mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before peace talks were held.

Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence minister, criticised the move on Monday saying there was "clear-cut" link between such a meeting and peace talks.

(Continued on page 3)

hington and New Delhi differ sharply.

Egyptian officials hope that after a Middle East briefing by Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Gandhi will be an effective lobbyist in Washington for the Arab case in current efforts to revive peace talks.

Diplomatic sources said Egypt also hoped Mr. Gandhi's talks here would produce new ideas on ending the Gulf war. Cairo's Al Ahram newspaper said India was uniquely placed to mediate.

India, Egypt and combatants of the Non-Aligned Movement, one of several groupings which have so far failed to find a solution to the war.

In a speech delivered at a banquet Wednesday night, Mr. Gandhi said India was in close touch with leaders of both Iraq and Iran in efforts to try to help end their "tragic conflict."

He renewed calls for nuclear arms to be banned from space and also took the opportunity of being in Egypt — part of Africa as well as of the Middle East — to denounce apartheid and demand Namibia's independence as well as

## Rifai briefs Parliament on King's U.S. visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said Wednesday His Majesty King Hussein's recent talks with the U.S. administration centred on bringing about a just and durable peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Addressing some members from both houses of parliament, the prime minister briefed them on the details and outcome of the talks, and the results of the King's visit to the United States last week.

Mr. Rifai also informed them about Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri's talks with Soviet officials in Moscow during Mr. Masri's visit to the Soviet Union prior to his joining the Jordanian delegation last week in Washington.

Mr. Rifai told the members that the King had reiterated to U.S. officials the Jordanian-Palestinian stand regarding the necessity of finding a just and everlasting peace to the Palestinian question, within the framework of an international peace conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The prime minister went on to say that the King's recent visit to Washington was "fruitful and successful," and that the dialogue between Amman and Washington will continue.

The senators and the deputies stressed their faith in the King's wise policies which serve Arab and Palestinian interests.

Later Wednesday, Speaker of the Lower House Akel Al Fayez sent a cable of appreciation to the King.

In his cable, Mr. Fayez, speaking on behalf of the Lower House, expressed full support for the King's recent initiatives.

## Judeh hails meeting

Immediately following the meeting, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Sami Judeh told the Jordan Times that these meetings are the realisation of the government's initiative, reflected in Mr. Rifai's address to the parliament, which is aimed at creating better channels of communication between the executive and legislative branches. "Today's meeting is only the beginning of what is to become standard government participation in the decision-making process," Dr. Judeh said.

He added that this will be done through holding periodic meetings between both branches, in order to enlighten members of both houses as to major developments, primarily in the political arena.

"At present, these 'side-meetings' are informal in nature since the parliament is in an extraordinary session, which requires a Royal Decree for any item to be discussed. Once the ordinary session begins in October, the meetings will be incorporated into the weekly or bi-weekly sessions of the parliament, or when the need arises," Dr. Judeh said.

Asked to comment on the reaction of the members of parliament

(Continued on page 3)

## Iraqi jets raid Iranian radar station

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes Wednesday launched "devastating raids" against the Iranian capital of Tehran and the central town of Hamadan, and set ablaze a radar station further north inside Iran.

The Iraqi military spokesman, who announced the raids conducted on Iran "will escalate in every direction and at all times."

He vowed that Iraq will "maintain such crippling blows on the heads of the enemy rulers until they accept total peace" and end the 56-month-old Gulf war through negotiations.

It was the eleventh straight day for the Iraqi air raids which shattered a seven-week lull in the so-called war of the cities between the two Gulf countries. The raids have been directed mainly against Tehran despite Iranian reports that a network of surface-to-air missiles has been deployed around the capital.

The Iraqi spokesman, who was not identified in line with Iraqi military regulations, first said the warplanes carried out two "devastating raids" against Tehran, bringing to 38 the number of attack claims on the Iranian capital since March 14 when the war of the cities was at its height.

The air attacks were carried out at 4:40 a.m. and 4:46 a.m. (0040 and 0046 GMT) and the Iraqi jet fighters returned unharmed to

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## Gandhi, Mubarak hold talks on Mideast issues

CAIRO (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had talks Wednesday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt which diplomats said would focus on possible new moves by non-aligned states in end the Iran-Iraq war.

They got down to business soon after the Indian leader, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, arrived at the start of a five-nation tour that will include a meeting with President Reagan in Washington next week.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mubarak met alone for one hour. Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid told reporters he understood subjects included the Gulf war and the Middle East.

"The visit is expected to have positive result for Egypt and the region," he said.

The two leaders were due to have more talks Thursday, aided by top officials.

Leaving New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi criticised the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) space defence plan, sometimes called "Star Wars", saying any escalation in the arms race worried India.

"Star Wars will add to world tension. Star Wars is said to bring peace but in reality it will add to tension," he told reporters.

With his wife Sonia and their two teenage children, Mr. Gandhi landed here amid tight security after Sikh threats to kill him.

He said in an interview in India he was not worried by the threats and looked forward to his tour, which also includes France, Algeria and Switzerland.

Mr. Gandhi, who criticised aspects of U.S. foreign policy when he was in the Soviet Union last month, said he expected his meeting with Mr. Reagan would cover Afghanistan, on which Was-

hington and New Delhi differ sharply.

Egyptian officials hope that after a Middle East briefing by Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Gandhi will be an effective lobbyist in Washington for the Arab case in current efforts to revive peace talks.

Diplomatic sources said Egypt also hoped Mr. Gandhi's talks here would produce new ideas on ending the Gulf war. Cairo's Al Ahram newspaper said India was uniquely placed to mediate.

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# U.S. is listening to Jordan this time

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff reporter

WASHINGTON — "I came here for peace and we want peace now. The dream of having Arabs and Jews living together has to come true," King Hussein told reporters after delivering a speech at the American Enterprise Institute on Friday. His words were not said here for the first time but the only difference is that this time "Washington is listening."

Although Washington did not rule out taking part in an international peace conference that would lead to eventual direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, much diplomatic work remains to be done, not the least by the United States, to put this proposal on a firm footing and to match it up with other proposals on both the Arab and Israeli sides.

Observers here do not rule out eventual U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the representative of the Palestinian people after the organisation, on behalf of which the King spoke, publicly endorsed U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 — the main preconditions put by Washington.

The final decision whether to talk to the PLO under an "international umbrella" or not "remains in the hands of the Israelis," according to U.S. officials who say that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres may have it in him to lead the Jewish state down that path. Observers here believe that "Israelis who want him (Peres) to try to keep it to themselves so as not to embarrass him politically before his time, which may be not yet."

More and more people here are coming to realise that the PLO is the only political power that speaks for the Palestinians in their full diversity and that it is in the position to deliver the Palestinians to a peaceful settlement.

The U.S. press generally watered down State Department spokesman Edward Djerejian's statement Thursday in which he said his administration did not rule out the possibility of endorsing Soviet participation in an international conference. Instead, they sought to emphasise conditions the spokesman named for Soviet participation.

The spokesman, however, did not make it clear whether a statement by the PLO endorsing 242 which embodied a recognition of Israel's right to exist was enough. Neither did he clearly say that the PLO would have to explicitly recognise the U.S. conditions as long as it endorsed resolutions 242 and 338.

This was somewhat overlooked by the U.S. press which apparently sought the easy way out by focussing on previous U.S. administration declarations on the issue thus ignoring the new development in the U.S. position.

Although U.S. administration officials still cite the American pledge of 1975 not to deal with the PLO unless it meets Israeli conditions, "it is common knowledge that governments say publicly less than what they are really ready to give as far as concessions to the other party," a Middle East expert said recently. The expert contends

the U.S. "will ultimately talk to PLO members under the cover that these members are not declared."

Experts also believe that despite the unlikelihood of any dramatic change in the immediate situation, U.S. administration officials are "determined to maintain at least the impression of further movement" towards a Middle East settlement.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

In the first comprehensive response to the King's announcement here last week, by an Israeli official, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin Monday denounced the concept of an international conference that would involve the Soviet Union. Mr. Rabin said Israel is prepared to negotiate peace directly with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation but that he was deeply concerned that the United States is prepared to accept PLO members as part of the delegation and may be wavering of Soviet participation in talks.

Mr. Rabin contended Soviet participation would also bring tension.

A U.S. administration official said this week that his government

is "seriously considering" a Jordanian proposal that, to clear obstacles to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, the U.S. should agree to sponsor a series of meetings with that would prepare the way for such talks. The official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition he was not named, said "the meetings could start very soon". He did not rule out a U.S. meeting with PLO officials.

The majority of experts here agree that it all boils down to one thing: Israelis are now in a situation where they have to make up their minds whether to take the plunge and negotiate a "territorial compromise" with the Arabs that could lead to an uncertain peace or to have a continued deadlock that may leave Israel's future grim.

A Washington Post editorial published this week said that elements stated by King Hussein during his visit here "are of tremendous potential value to Israel and of no smaller value to the Palestinians."

Assessing peace prospects in the region and Jordan's role, the influential newspaper said: "The promise now visible is merely a glow on the far horizon and it remains to be made real, but for that prospect the man responsible is King Hussein."

## Kuwait to expel foreigners tampering with security

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait plans to expel foreigners who threaten national security or violate residence regulations, the newspaper Al Anba said Wednesday.

It quoted Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah as telling the Kuwaiti National Assembly (parliament) Tuesday that officials had been ordered to expel such people regardless of their nationalities.

Files of all foreigners were being checked, the independent daily said.

The assembly met to discuss security measures after an abortive attempt on May 25 on the life of the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, in which five people were killed.

The newspaper said Sheikh Sabah told the assembly troops and national guardsmen would in future guard sensitive government institutions, which until now had

been inadequately guarded.

He said that during the session Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Sabah delivered a report on security conditions in the country.

No further details were immediately available on the deliberations, but informed sources said that parliament deputies appeared to be in favour of tighter security measures based on tougher legislation.

Sources close to parliament said that one legislation proposed by the government of Crown Prince-Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Abdullah called for capital punishment of whoever is convicted to charges of planting explosives or of complicity in such a crime.

A top Kuwaiti security official said Tuesday the investigation into the assassination attempt on Sheikh Jaber was likely to take some time.

Gen. Yousef Bader Al Kharafi,

under-secretary at the Interior Ministry, told Reuters the authorities were still investigating and searching for clues. "It will take some time," he said.

He said the government was expected to tighten security, with stricter border and airport checks and a visa clampdown.

Gen. Kharafi said whoever was behind last month's attack was "better organised" than the people involved in a string of bomb blasts that shook Kuwait in December 1983.

He said some people — fewer than the 20 mentioned in some local press reports — were being held for further investigation.

Gen. Kharafi would not comment on a report in the daily Al Anba naming the suicide driver, as Mahdi Ramadan Shah, Kuwait's information minister, Sheikh Nasser Mohammad Al Ahmad Al Sabah, described the report as speculative.

## Greek stand will decide policy, Halefoglou says

ISTANBUL (AP) — Foreign Minister Vahid Halefoglou said that his country's future policy toward Greece depends on the Greek response to Turkey's peaceful overtures.

"We have been offering an olive branch to (Greek Premier Andreas) Papandreu until now," Halefoglou told reporters at the Yesilkoy airport before his departure to Lisbon, Portugal, to attend a NATO foreign ministers meeting.

"But if these olive branches are refused then we will decide on a new policy we have to follow," he spoke two days after Mr. Papandreu won re-election.

On Monday, Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal also said that if Mr. Papandreu does not change his position towards Turkey "then we will also treat him differently and we will not offer him an olive branch," Mr. Ozal did not elaborate.

Mr. Papandreu has contended that Turkey poses a bigger military threat to Greece than the Warsaw Pact countries. Greece announced a new defence doctrine last December that focuses on the perceived security threat from the East, where Turkey is located.

Greece and Turkey have longstanding disputes over the divided Mediterranean island of Cyprus, the control of Aegean airspace, seabed riches, and limits of territorial waters.

In the moderate-leftist Istanbul daily Cumhuriyet on Tuesday, the headline above journalist Hasan Cemal's editorial read: "Living with Andreas."

Cemal said that if Mr. Papandreu does not open the way for a dialogue with Turkey, "then it will get harder to live with Andreas."

Cemal, commenting on Mr. Ozal's remarks Monday, said they could signal a possible policy change towards Greece. But he did not indicate in what direction that policy change might lead.

## Fateh, PFLP and Communists issue joint appeal for unity

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Fateh commando group and two Syrian-based Palestinian groups have called on PLO factions to bury their differences and unite, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported.

The Syrian-based groups are normally hostile to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, leader of Fateh.

The appeal was made in a communique issued after a meeting on Monday between Fateh, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) led by George Habash, and the small Palestinian Communist Party, Wafa reported Tuesday night.

The meeting at an undisclosed venue to discuss the fighting in

three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, was the first of its kind since Mr. Arafat convened the Palestine National Council in Amman last year.

The appeal urged "the renewal and development of democratic dialogue" between Palestinian groups and organisations and called for unity of action by all PLO factions, Wafa said.

The PFLP belongs to a Syrian-based group of six PLO factions, opposed to Mr. Arafat.

The Central Committee of Fateh, the largest PLO grouping, in a separate communique Tuesday invited leaders of all factions to meet at a date and venue to be fixed, Wafa said.

Dr. Habbash, meanwhile, arrived

in Aden Tuesday night for talks with South Yemen officials on the fighting in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Dr. Habbash told reporters on arrival he would also discuss ways to preserve the unity of "the anti-imperialist-Zionist camp."

He said he feared the Beirut fighting, now in its third week, could cause the "disintegration of forces that until the recent past had been united in fighting Israeli occupation."

Dr. Habbash flew to Aden from talks with Libyan leaders in Tripoli.

More than 500 people have been killed and 2,000 wounded in the refugee camps, where Palestinian fighters have been battling Lebanese militiamen and army units.

## U.S. Congress clears free trade pact with Israel

WASHINGTON (USIA) — In an action that could set a precedent for trade pacts with other nations, the U.S. Congress has cleared a bill to drop all duties and other restraints on U.S.-Israel trade within the next 10 years.

The bill would implement the first free trade pact that the United States has signed with another nation to end all barriers on trade between them.

The House of Representatives approved the accord 422 to 0 on May 7, and the Senate passed it by voice vote on May 23.

Under the pact, Israel would immediately drop restraints on more than half of its imports from the United States. Remaining barriers would be phased out by 1995.

The United States immediately would lift barriers on 80 per cent of imports from Israel now affected by U.S. tariffs, quotas and other restraints. The rest would be phased out in a complex schedule by 1995.

The Jordan Times adds: The Arab World has severely criticised the U.S.-Israeli agreement and said it would facilitate the flow of Israeli-made goods to Arab countries through the United States.

A meeting of the Arab League's Economic and Social Council, held in Jordan late last year, discussed the issue in detail.

## Syria can strike 'deep inside Israel'

TEL AVIV (R) — Syria was increasing its ability to launch missile attacks and massive air strikes against targets deep inside Israel, the chief of Israeli military intelligence said Wednesday.

General Ehud Barak also confirmed press reports that Soviet technicians recently transferred control of long-range SA-5 anti-aircraft missile batteries to the Syrian military.

"They are building a capability for strikes deep inside Israel (with) very accurate surface-to-surface missile, SS-21, which can hit military targets in the north

and centre of the country with pinpoint accuracy," he told reporters.

Gen. Barak said the Syrian air force had acquired dozens of MiG-22s and SU-22s, advanced Soviet-built strike aircraft.

"This is an airborne assault force that can carry out, obviously at a certain price, massive air attacks on targets in Israel," he said.

The Syrian military, Gen. Barak said, has replaced with more advanced hardware the equipment losses it suffered in battles with Israeli forces in Lebanon three years ago.

## Settlers complain of inadequate shield against Galilee attacks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli settlements along the Galilee area accused the government Wednesday of failing to prepare the area with withstand attacks after Israeli troops leave Lebanon.

Settlement chiefs met in emergency session in the border settlement of Metulla and called a strike of all the councils along the border this week. A council chief from Metulla, Mordechai Rubin, said Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other officials had visited the area and promised funds to build new bomb shelters or refurbish existing ones, but the councils had

not yet received the money.

Before Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 and swept through Palestinian bases in South Lebanon, the border settlements were the target of hundreds of missile attacks and resistance operations.

Kfar Yuvul, west of Metulla, was the site of an attack by Palestinian commandos in June 1975, in which three Israelis were killed and five wounded.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that while the border settlements may face renewed attacks, the troop withdrawal would prevent further loss of life.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.			
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 773111-19		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>		<b>EMERGENCIES</b>			
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>		<b>EXHIBITION</b>		<i>This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.</i>		<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>			
15:00 ..... Koran		Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.		<b>ARRIVALS</b>		Amman governorate ..... 891228			
15:20 ..... Children's Programme		Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 years old items such as to cans, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.		10:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)		Amman civil defence ..... 198, 199			
15:45 ..... Religious Programme		<b>CINEMA</b>		10:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)		Civil Defence 1st Bd. .... 271293, 273131			
15:55 ..... Cartoons		* "La communion solennelle" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.		10:30 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)		Civil Defence 2nd Bd. .... 770723			
16:20 ..... Contests		<b>FILM</b>		10:40 ..... Cairo (RJ)		Ambulance ..... 131, 775111			
16:30 ..... Cooking Programme		* "The Shooters" at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.		10:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ)		Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198			
16:45 ..... Religious Programme		<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>		10:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)		First aid ..... 630241			
17:15 ..... Folklore Programmes		Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7		11:00 ..... Beirut (RJ, MEA)		Blood bank ..... 778303			
17:30 ..... Oddities		American Centre Tel. 644371		11:00 ..... Dhahran (RJ)		Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111			
18:30 ..... Arabic Series		British Council Tel. 636147-8		11:45 ..... Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)		First headquarters ..... 632903			
19:30 ..... Religious Programme		French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009		12:30 ..... Istanbul (RJ)		Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777			
20:00 ..... News in Arabic		Goethe Institute Tel. 641993		12:50 ..... Muscat, Sharjah, Bahrain (GF)		Police headquarters ..... 639141			
20:30 ..... Tomorrow's Programme		Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 624049		14:05 ..... Cairo (MS)		Traffic police ..... 896390/1			
20:50 ..... Contests		Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777		14:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)		Electric Power Co. 635384/6, 624825			
21:20 ..... Programme Review		Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 661595		17:15 ..... Baghdad (IA)		Municipal water complaints 771128			
21:30 ..... Arabic Play		Haysa Arts Centre Tel. 665195		17:30 ..... Bucharest (RO)		Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5333060			
21:40 ..... News in Arabic		Hussein Youth City Tel. 667181		18:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)					
23:10 ..... Play Contd.		16:45 <i>It's All Been Done</i> Thurs 17:00 News Summary, 18:00 17:45 Land of a Thousand Dances 18:00 17:45 Newsline 18:15 The Pleasures of Your 18:50 News Summary, 19:00 18:50 World News, 19:30 Commentary 19:15 Assignment 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:40 A Letter from Northern Ireland 20:45 Maritima 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Discovery 22:00 News Summary; 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 23:00 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 24:00 Newsline		Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 641793		18:30 ..... Cairo, Agaba (RJ)			
		Amman Municipal Library Tel. 636111		18:40 ..... Athens (RJ)					
		University of Jordan Library 843555		18:55 ..... London (RJ)					
				20:25 ..... Amsterdam, Larnaca (KLM)					
				19:05 ..... Athens, Damascus (OA)					
				20:05 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR)					
				21:15 ..... London, Baghdad (BA)					
				21:25 ..... Baghdad (RJ)					



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Tawjihi, admission exams start today

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 98,942 students will today sit for their general secondary examinations, tawjihi, and for the secondary school admission examinations, according to Director of Examinations at the Ministry of Education Ahmad Bashairah. Dr. Bashairah said that 45,701 students will sit for the tawjihi exams, 41,069 in academic subjects. Students sitting for the secondary school admission exam total 53,241; 74.4 per cent of whom come from public schools, 21.5 per cent from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) schools, 3.5 per cent from private schools and 0.3 per cent from private study courses.

## Muasher fixes price for soft drinks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher has issued an order fixing the price of one litre returnable soft drink bottles at 210 fils as of Wednesday. In another order, Dr. Muasher fixed the price of imported one kilogramme containers of Ideal brand washing powder at 845 fils per unit as of Wednesday.

## Hawamdeh, envoy discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Wednesday discussed with Swedish Ambassador in Amman Ingemar Jernberg existing technical cooperation between the two countries following a technical cooperation agreement on road engineering signed between the two countries. Also discussed were arrangements for an official visit which Mr. Hawamdeh will pay to Sweden on June 10 in response to an invitation from his Swedish counterpart.

## Wardam opens handicraft display

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Labour and Social Development Under Secretary Mohammad Wardam Wednesday opened a handicrafts exhibition organised by a group of social organisations and held at the professional associations complex. On display at the two-day exhibition are embroidery, carpentry and woodwork, paintings, straw and textile handicrafts. Participants in the exhibition are students at rehabilitation centres and social welfare institutes.

## Federation to hold workshop on eradication of illiteracy

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) in cooperation with the Arab committee for the eradication of illiteracy will hold a training workshop for women on methods used in the eradication of illiteracy in Amman on July 13. GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir said that the workshop aims to train Jordanian women on methods of coping with illiterate women in order to implement a national campaign for the eradication of illiteracy.

Mrs. Bashir added that this workshop is the first of its kind and that it is part of the GFJW's policy to upgrade the status of women in Jordan as well as rehabilitating them in order that women can participate in the country's development.

The eradication of illiteracy campaign was recommended and initiated during the national conference on "Jordanian Women: Facts and Aspirations" which was organised by the GFJW in May.

## U.S. seeks European support

(Continued from page 1)

were not PLO members.

Another step would be discussions on King Hussein's suggestion for an international "umbrella" for peace negotiations, namely the participation of permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, he said.

"Hussein was told the U.S. would be ready to meet the PLO under these conditions, or with those non-PLO representatives nominated by the Arabs," the source said.

The U.S. embassy in Paris said a senior envoy had arrived from Washington to brief French leaders on King Hussein's visit. Robert Pelletreau, deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, would also visit London and Luxembourg, a spokesman said.

## Gandhi, Mubarak hold talks on Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

to call on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab land.

Mr. Gandhi said the Non-Aligned Movement saw war "as an anachronism" adding "we call on nuclear weapons states to reverse the arms race, to prevent an arms race in outer space."

He said India and Egypt "both abhor racism and apartheid... South Africa and Namibia must be rid of both."

India expressed solidarity "with the oppressed people of South Africa" and supported Namibian independence under the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), Mr. Gandhi said.

He said India consistently and uncompromisingly supported "the just Arab cause." Calling on



Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh (left) hands over a certificate of merit to one of the pioneer doctors in Jordan during celebrations held at the Professional Union's Complex Wednesday as part of Independence Day celebrations.

## Health Ministry pays tribute to pioneer doctors

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health gave a party Tuesday at the Professional Associations Complex in honour of doctors who contributed to building the ministry's curative and specialised sections. The event was held on the occasion of Independence Day and the 35th anniversary of the ministry's establishment.

Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh spoke during the celebration and expressed his pleasure and pride in the ministry's achievements and paid tribute to pioneer doctors who contributed to developing the ministry's various section and utilities. Dr. Hamzeh decided to name some ministry hospitals and hospital sections after a number of doctors who offered outstanding services to the ministry.

Speaking during the celebration was Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, a former health minister, who thanked the ministry for this move and reviewed the development of

medicine in Jordan. Dr. Hamzeh later presented certificates of merit to 13 doctors.

Attending the party were the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Suleiman Al Subeithi, Jordanian Medical Association President Hassan Khreis, Jordanian Dental Association President Walid Maraga, Jordanian Pharmacists Association President Ghaleb Al Sabbarini and a number of ministry officials.

## Pension Fund president to participate in British seminar on Palestinian issues

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — President of the Pension Fund Bassam Al Saket today leaves for the United Kingdom where he will participate in a one-day seminar on "What Future For Palestinians", due to open on June 8.

The seminar, organised by the Oxford Arab Committee (OAC), aims to explain the current predicament of the Palestinians to a mixed British and Arab audience which will comprise both specialists and non-specialists.

"The seminar will include papers on socio-economic subjects, concerning the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip", Dr. Saket told the Jordan Times.

The papers, he added, will tackle economic aspects, educational and cultural aspects, the situation regarding Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, legal aspects as well as possible options for the Palestinians, be they political or other options.

The OAC, which was established in 1982 shortly after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, aims to make a significant contribution towards a better understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its forms by drawing this issue to the attention of as wide a cross section of the public as possible.

Dr. Saket said another aim, he added, is to foster an improved appreciation of the Arab World in its many and diverse aspects.

Dr. Saket has prepared a paper on "The Future of the West Bank's Economy" which he will deliver to an audience of multi-national students, academics, professionals, journalists and other interested persons.

Other speakers at the seminar include President of the West Bank Engineering Syndicate Ibrahim Dakkak, a West Bank lawyer Musa Rashmawi, a representative of the Middle East Magazine Sarah Graham Brown and Professor at the American University of Beirut Marwan Buhetiry.

Dr. Saket pointed out that his paper will give detailed information on all Israeli practices since they occupied the Arab territories in 1967. Dr. Saket's paper will also discuss the "occupation benefits" of Israel at the expense of the well-being of the territories and the indigenous Arab population.

## Central Bank amends foreign currency transfer regulations for free trade zone goods

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) board of directors has passed new amendments to central bank regulations covering foreign currency transfers, according to a memorandum circulated by the CBJ to local banks.

The regulations concern the cost of goods imported into the country, goods imported into free trade zones and transit goods.

The amendments on currency control are as follows:

Currency permits for coverage of goods imported into free trade zones or transit goods will not be issued and guarantees required by CBJ for the return of foreign currency or for the provision of customs declaration papers, which prove local clearing of goods, are cancelled.

Non-resident accounts will be used for purposes of providing foreign currency for the finance of free zone imported goods or transit goods. Import letters of credit or incoming money transfers or other resources could also be used for this purpose.

Banks or licensed financial institutions are not allowed to buy foreign currency from the CBJ for the finance of imports or transit goods in free trade zones.

Banks and licensed financial institutions should require customers to provide the necessary foreign currency coverage for the cost of free trade zones and transit goods.

This coverage should cover the cash margin ratio as specified by the CBJ regulations and should also cover the value of the bills of lading in accordance with their due times of draft.

As for goods imported into the country, the new amendment specifies the following: Foreign currency permits covering the value of licensed imported goods into the Kingdom continue to be issued.

On exported goods the amendments set the following:

A bank guarantee to the order of the CBJ and at a 10 per cent of the value of the exported goods shall be submitted to the CBJ to guarantee the return of the exported goods value in foreign currency in the form of an import transfer through a bank or a licensed financial institution or by submission of customs declarations proving that the goods were cleared locally, on condition that the guarantees' maximum time limit does not exceed nine months.

The memorandum circulated by the CBJ to banks and licensed financial institutions stated that guarantees submitted under previous

regulations issued by the bank in July 1983 and held by the bank will continue to be in force until their expiry date.

Commenting on the new amendments, the director general of the Free Trade Zones Corporation, Mr. Yasin Al Kayed, said that the new amendments aim to facilitate the process of exports and imports through the free trade zones.

## Syrian women, men handball teams arrive Thursday

AMMAN (Petra) — A 39-member Syrian sports team is due in Amman on Thursday to play several handball matches against Jordanian teams, according to Mr. Riyad Himsi, secretary general of the Syrian Handball Federation.

The team includes 16 men and 13 women players, and will hold friendly matches in Amman in preparation for the sixth Arab Handball Championship to be held in Morocco in August.

The Syrian team will be accompanied by several coaches and administrators. Mr. Himsi said in a statement to the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Damascus.

Arab-Israeli Conflict and the Arms Race", which was held in March 1984.

On the international level, the OAC has been responsible for the placing of major advertisements in the Guardian, Le Monde, The International Herald Tribune, The New York Times and The Washington Post newspapers, the information sheet said. It added that one of these advertisements followed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and demanded immediate withdrawal of the Nobel Peace Prize from then Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. The advertisement was signed by a large number of leading figures from all walks of life.

## Rifai briefs parliament

(Continued from page 1)

to the prime minister's initiative, Dr. Judeh said that all were pleased with the present relationship between the parliament and the government. "The members expressed appreciation for the government's fulfilling of its promise to conduct constructive dialogue with the parliament," Dr. Judeh said.

"Members of the parliament were very pleased with the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's visit and talks with American officials. They wished the government continued success and requested a continuation of the government's interest in reviewing current events with them."

Dr. Judeh remarked that the government is always ready to answer to the parliament's queries and questions regarding any foreign or domestic issue.

## U.S. administration, Senate clash on arms sales

(Continued from page 1)

But Mr. Djerejian said the United States intended to go ahead, after consulting with Israel, "if it is clear that it would contribute to the objective of direct negotiations..."

The Heinz-Kennedy resolution would put the Senate on record as urging the Reagan administration to make no such sales "under present conditions."

The non-binding resolution also urges the administration to assure that Israel retains its military edge against any combination of Arab states and to concentrate on bringing Jordan into direct peace negotiations with Israel.

"If King Hussein can come forward, engage in direct negotiations with Israel and conclude a peace agreement, then we should examine the need for a long-term security relationship with Jordan, but not before," Sen. Heinz said in a statement.

But Senate majority leader Robert J. Dole said Sen. Heinz told Republican congressional leaders and Mr. Reagan at a meeting at the White House Tuesday he does not plan to press for immediate passage of the resolution.

"Sen. Heinz indicated in the meeting that they were going to introduce it but not press it. My view is that we ought to give (Sec-

retary of State George P. Shultz) time to... make his case if there is a case to be made," Sen. Dole said.

Republican Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on Monday that after a recent inspection tour in the Middle East, including Jordan, he is leaning towards economic and military aid to permit Jordan to enhance its role as a potential key player in the Middle East peace process.

King Hussein has said he wants talks with Israel in the context of an international conference that would include the Soviet Union along with other members of the U.N. Security Council.

In Portugal Secretary of State George Shultz on Tuesday denounced a U.S. congressional effort that would limit arms sales to Jordan until King Hussein negotiates directly with Israel.

"King Hussein has very important initiatives that are positive, that move in the direction of peace, that move in the direction of direct negotiations, that employ the word 'belligerent'," Mr. Shultz said.

"And to greet those moves by the Senate sticking its finger in his eye doesn't seem to me to be a particularly good thing for the United States to do," he added.

a "broad study of the strategic situation in the Middle East as it looks from our viewpoint."

He said Congress would be briefed on the study this week, and hinted that the administration would propose arms sales to Jordan.

"I think King Hussein has taken some very positive steps and that, I believe, should be a factor for people to weigh as they consider what help we may be able to give to Jordan," he said.

The administration has agreed in principle since 1981 to supply Jordan with advanced fighter planes, anti-aircraft missiles and other equipment.

In Tel Aviv Israeli Chief-of-Staff Lt.-Gen. Moshe Levy has warned that proposed U.S. arms sales to Jordan were a threat to Israel's security, Israeli newspapers reported Wednesday.

After Gen. Levy reviewed of the proposed sale for parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Tuesday, the panel voted unanimously to ask the United States to scrap the deal, according to the reports.

The vote came on the same day President Ronald Reagan's administration rejected a move by a bipartisan group of senators to put off the sale until Jordan concludes peace talks with Israel.

Meanwhile Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday Israel is ready to negotiate peace with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team but only if no Palestinians affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organisation are included.

"If the Jordanians would like to come with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, I don't see any problems as long as the members of the Palestinian part of the delegation will be any declared members of the PLO," Mr. Rabin said at a luncheon given by Harvard University's Centre for Jewish Studies.

Reiterating an Israeli stand, Mr. Rabin said Israel opposed PLO involvement because the organisation has stated its goals is the destruction of Israel.

Mr. Rabin called talks involving Jordan "the only potential for peace."

Claiming Syria's tank force is about equal to each of those of Britain, France and West Germany, Mr. Rabin said, "we are talking about a tremendous amount of modern and sophisticated conventional power."

Mr. Rabin said since becoming defence minister, he has sought a solution to the "threat of terror" and to Israel's military involvement in Lebanon.

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# Jordan Times

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## 3 years in invasion

THE third anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon falls today. It is exactly three years since the Likud government of Menachem Begin sent the Israeli army into southern Lebanon to secure what they understood or claimed to be peace for their state and countrymen. And it is about the same length of time that Israel should have discovered for itself how far from peace it still is.

Israel may be its best judge on what it has gained from the war in Lebanon. Or is it? If indeed there were gains, the Israelis might have not at all called for an inquiry into the war. And if the present government has opposed such an inquiry, it has done so because it knows the scale of the tragedy that was ordered, launched and carried out by madmen and fanatics. The Peres government no doubt knows better about not the success but the miserable failure of "operation peace for Galilee".

It knows that the PLO which Israel tried to destroy is still there—alive and kicking. The organisation may have been militarily weakened; but politically it has gained strength. Furthermore, the Israelis should know that if they themselves are under the illusion that military strength gave the PLO its legitimacy and boosted its cause, the Arabs are not: The Palestinian people existed long before the PLO, and no matter how many times it is uprooted this people and its just cause will never surrender or go away.

Israel knows that the Syrian army which the Israelis wanted out of Lebanon is still there, and Damascus remains the chief power broker in the country.

Israel also knows that the present Lebanese government is not that which Gen. Sharon wanted to install in Beirut. And it is no doubt aware that the balance of power has shifted not in its favour but went the other way.

The desperation and frustration that the Israelis hoped to induce in Arab ranks in June of 1982 may have struck the Arab mind for a while then. But the example of Lebanon has shown us better things. The lesson that the Arab World has learned since is that Israel's superior military prowess is but a mirage for those who really want and are determined to fight it, and that military strength can never on its own protect the security of a state.

In its invasion of Lebanon, Israel has paid a heavy price, killing thousands of our people and destroying a whole country in the process. What good has this adventure brought the Zionist state? And of what use was it? For the sake of peace and humanity, the world should have another look at it.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Escalating peace efforts

IN THE on-going Jordanian efforts to find a just settlement to the Middle East conflict, King Hussein will meet in London on Friday with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to urge Britain to contribute effectively towards peace. He will no doubt explain the Jordan-PLO agreement of Feb. 11, and will insist on the international conference as the most feasible way for implementing the U.N. Security Council resolutions on the issue.

Following these talks, the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will start its dialogue with the American administration in the coming month. But all these moves are upsetting the Israelis who do not want to see a lasting solution to the conflict, and continue to impede all efforts for peace. Another obstacle is that the American administration does not see eye to eye with Jordan about certain points, and disagreement persists, specially about the idea of an international conference. Therefore, the road is not full of roses and the parties concerned have to exert a lot of efforts to overcome the obstacles and remove the differences in points of view.

However, following the current contacts, we hope that the U.S. administration will accept the idea of talking directly with the PLO, and so move another step forward towards a real settlement.

### Al Dustour: Dialogue to be carried further

FOREIGN MINISTER Taher Al Masri made a statement to Arab reporters in Washington in which he underlined the basic and firm elements in Jordan's political stand. His statement further emphasised Jordan's national commitments which consequently caused the U.S. administration to introduce tangible adjustments to its traditional stands.

Mr. Masri referred to the prospects of negotiations for peace but stressed that Jordan will not select the members of the delegation but the PLO will have to do that because it is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that the subject of representing the Palestinians remains the stumbling block and the cause of differences between Jordan and the United States. But he said Jordan is committed to respecting the right of the PLO to choose its representatives and its basic role as a partner in the peace-making process.

Jordan has persisted in its just stand and continued to uphold these ideas while the American administration continued to refuse them particularly the idea of an international conference. The U.S. has now shown flexibility and accepted the idea of a dialogue with the Jordanians and Palestinians. This is an achievement that requires further Arab backing and more support for the joint Jordan-PLO stand.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King's efforts blossom

IN THE coming few weeks the Middle East region is expected to witness serious diplomatic moves aimed at settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will come to Amman to start these moves and to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This development will open the door wide for the U.S. to accept the idea of talking to the PLO, and this was the aim of King Hussein's visit to the United States.

The coming stage will offer the U.S. and the PLO an opportunity to re-consider their positions with regard to the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and will pave the way for U.S. recognition of the PLO. These developments will in turn pave the way for an international conference in which all Security Council members will take part along with the parties involved in the Middle East conflict.

In his Washington talks, King Hussein proved to the whole world Jordan's total commitment to the Palestinian cause and to supporting the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The King also made it clear that Jordan and Palestine should form a confederation and so will help to overcome all obstacles in the path of peace.

Ever since the signing of the Feb. 11 agreement in Amman, King Hussein spared no efforts in explaining Jordan's stands to the world, and his efforts now seem to be bearing fruit and achieving success.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# The step-by-step Camp David scheme is dead

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — America's "Camp David" policies are not doing well in the Middle East. The clearest sign of that has been the visit of Col. Mu'amar Qadhafi to the Sudan. Why should an event in the Sudan be connected to a peace process that was only supposed to involve Israel and the surrounding Arab states? The reason has to do with the long-term aspects of American foreign policy.

When former U.S. President Carter began the Camp David peace process, he and U.S. foreign policy makers believed that step by step some sort of accords would be worked out between Israel and first Egypt, then Jordan, then, possibly, Syria, and finally the Palestinians. That obviously was a

long-term aim. But at the same time, the advisers who followed a more pro-Israeli line saw a new possibility opening up. With the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the possibility would open up for a linkage between Israel, Egypt, and the Sudan.

The linkage made economic sense: Israel had the technology, Egypt had the skilled and unskilled resources, and Sudan had great potential for agriculture and oil. Together, it was felt, a bloc of nations would arise on this Asian-African interface that could outbalance the harder-line Mideastern countries like Syria and Iraq. The Camp David peace process began before the Shah was overthrown. And relations between Anwar

Sadat and the Shah were close. The geopolitical hope of the pro-Israeli group was that instead of Israel being encircled, the Arabs of western Asia would end up encircled!

That wild dream was cracked when Sadat was killed and the Shah was overthrown. It was totally smashed when Jaafar Numeiri was overthrown and General Abdul Rahman Swaraddahab came to power in Khartoum.

Sudan was considered by the U.S. as one of the most important countries in Africa. There was a lot of oil in the south which Standard Oil of California (Chevron) began to lift out. The so-called "Sudd" of southern Sudan was considered the potential "bread basket" of Africa. Sudan has a

large number of educated and professional people, more per capita than in most African countries. Though divided along racial and religious lines, Arabic is the common language of most people, including the Christian and animist south. The so-called "Jazira" project (the island between the White and Blue Nile in the region of Khartoum) was one of the biggest international development projects in the world.

And through Numeiri, who was vehemently anti-Communist, the U.S. had a secure ally.

But all those hopes and dreams which foreigners had for the Sudan collapsed. Neither the oil nor the agricultural projects went very far. Famine

came and now is terrible. Numeiri desperately looked for a way out and decided to seek the favour of the Ikhwan (Muslim Brotherhood) by establishing Islamic law. But the crude way it was done only antagonised people. And in the end he lost the support of the Ikhwan as well. It was inevitable that America's "man" in the Sudan be toppled from political power.

Now the Sudan just wants peace with its neighbours to deal with its terrible internal problems. Egypt is slowly resuming its relationships with other Arab and Islamic countries. And Israel has lost its last political pawns in Lebanon — the so-called Lebanese Forces closed down their office in Jerusalem.

The Camp David dream of a step-by-step peace process is now finished. And the other dream of a line-up of Israel, Egypt, and the Sudan is now also finished. The only road toward peace lies in a recognition by all actors that the Palestinians must be treated as equal partners.

I sometimes have a sense that despite all the terrible fighting going on in the Middle East, the larger currents indicate broader trends toward stability. In the Holy Koran, for example in 3:103, there are repeated admonitions for believers to stop quarreling with each other. This can be a golden opportunity for Arab unity to pay off in a way it has not for many, many years.



## How ousted Numeiri took the news

By Ed Hooper

When President Numeiri went to Washington, he took with him an entourage of 57. One of them, who has recently returned to Khartoum, told the London-based Middle East International (MEI) about the hours before and after the announcement of the coup that toppled Numeiri from power.

WHEN JAAFAR Numeiri, looking confident and relaxed, flew out from Washington on April 5 with his wife and five of her relatives—his minister of foreign affairs, 40 bodyguards and his ten-man press corps, he was still very much president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. His nine-day visit to the U.S., during which he had undergone a medical check-up and had talks with President Reagan, had been successful. Although the plane took off 12 hours earlier than planned, because of advice from both U.S. and Egyptian sources that trouble was brewing back home, he had no way of knowing that by the time he touched down in Cairo, 11 hours later, he would be a deposed head of state in exile.

The pressmen and the army officers began to realise that Numeiri's presence was an embarrassment to Egypt, and that some of his hosts were more concerned to see him on his way than for his safety.

There was no guard of honour at Cairo Airport, no red carpet. There were a few Egyptian officials, but they were standing around in small groups, far from the plane. The only few figures waiting as the boarding platform was wheeled up were President Mubarak and his wife. In Mr. Mubarak's hand were two pieces of paper, copies of proclamations one and two by General Abdul Rahman Swaraddahab, the commander-in-chief of the Sudanese army, who had taken power some 30 minutes earlier.

The Sudanese ambassador in Cairo, a relative and close associate of Mr. Numeiri, boarded the plane and quietly briefed him about the coup. Then, looking drawn and not speaking, the deposed president climbed down the steps and walked across to the VIP lounge, accompanied by President Mubarak and the two wives. While the dignitaries talked inside, Mr. Numeiri's entourage surrounded Swaraddahab's Abu Ghazala, the Egyptian minister of defence, and plied him with questions. Field-Marshal Ghazala's

opened a few minutes later, it became apparent that Mr. Numeiri had not been convinced by Mr. Mubarak's advice to stay for a while and assess the situation. Someone announced that the Sudanese plane had been refuelled, and was carrying enough for 11 hours of continuous flight. Mr. Numeiri strode across the tarmac, with the rest of the group in his wake, wondering how they could retrieve their luggage.

Three yards from the boarding steps, the two presidents shook hands and said their farewells. Suddenly Mrs. Numeiri ran to her husband, trying to hold him back, telling him not to go. She appealed to Mr. Mubarak to help her, but Mr. Numeiri, furious and agitated, briskly ordered the flight crew to bring down her bags. He would go alone, if necessary.

There followed a brief argument, during which most of the officers, including the chief bodyguard, advocated caution, while the NCOs argued for an immediate return. It was only when the pilot climbed down from the cockpit, to announce that there was no way of returning, the runways

at Khartoum, El Obeid and Port Sudan all being blocked, that Jaafar Numeiri's resolve began to waver. "Most of you are supporting that I stay here," he said. "Let us take a moment, and then see how we can go."

Mr. Numeiri and his wife walked across to a limousine decked with Sudanese and Egyptian flags, but there were no motorcycle escorts nor security vehicles. Realising for the first time the hopelessness of his position, he turned on his heel, stating flatly, "I will not take this car". Finally he and his wife were driven off in a Fiat 128 to the Tahara Palace in downtown Cairo, where he was to stay as President Mubarak's guest.

Four days later, members of the flight crew and press corps went to the palace, to explain to Mr. Numeiri that they wished to return to Khartoum as quickly as possible. Mr. Numeiri, wearing a galabia and a Sudanese skull-cap, sat down with them and talked for more than two hours. He spoke about his memories of southern Sudan, when he was a lieutenant-colonel during the first civil war between north and south; he said that his fellow-officers had overestimated the strength of the army's equipment and supplies; he recalled his promotion to brigadier, and the coup whereby he came to power. But he skirted over his 16 years as president.

Later he analysed the events leading to his overthrow, saying there had been a split between first Vice-President Omar al-Tayib, who had wanted to impose martial law, and the army, which had not. Eventually Gen. Swaraddahab had been prevailed upon to stage a coup, but the man behind it, Mr. Numeiri believed,

The ex-president believed that, given a free choice, nine of the 15 members of the new military council would support him rather than Gen. Swaraddahab.

was the deputy army commander, Taj ad-Din Abdullah Fadl, whom he described as "a traitor". Earlier Mr. Numeiri has suspended Taj ad-Din, then director of operations, after an argument between them over the conduct of the southern war. It was only a fortnight before the coup that he had been reinstated, with promotion thrown in for good measure.

The ex-president believed that, given a free choice, nine of the 15 members of the new military council would support him rather than

and joke with his NCOs. At other times he was nervous, irritable, ordering food and then sending it away. Now, like so many of the mighty who are fallen, he is sad and brooding, a broken reed. He rarely mentions his arch-rival, Colonel Qadhafi, but it is clear that one of his major pre-occupations is the fact that the Libyan out-lasted him. He says he did his best for Sudan; he mentions his achievements. But as MEI's informant pointed out, "he speaks always of the army, never of the people".

He fought the election on an anti-Western platform, stressing Greek independence in foreign policy and striking a patriotic chord among Greeks, who saw him standing up for Greece's national interests and asserting its views abroad.

His main opponent, conservative Constantine Mitsotakis, advocated a more pro-Western approach.

But diplomats said Mr. Papandreou's words might be tougher than his deeds.

## Liberia: U.S. dollars could help too little

By Claude Regis

MONROVIA — Liberia's economic woes are immediately apparent in this bustling capital of half a million, set on a series of lush hills overlooking the Atlantic and built by freed black American slaves in the early 19th century.

Most dwellings are tin-roofed, most streets are pot-holed, houses and apartment blocks are run-down, lifts and telephones rarely work and the city has daily power cuts.

Monrovia, which still has a strong American flavour, is one of Africa's oldest cities, but it looks its age.

"It is a sad irony for a country into which the United States has poured millions of dollars to make it a showcase of free enterprise in this part of Africa," commented one Liberian politician.

Political uncertainty, falling prices for traditional exports, a chronic balance of payment deficits and high-level corruption have played havoc with the Liberian economy.

Diplomatic and banking sources do not expect the situation to improve significantly until after legislative and presidential elections scheduled for October and November that should return Africa's oldest republic to civilian rule.

Although spared by drought and famine affecting other West African nations, fertile Liberia — with a population of only two million — is by far the biggest recipient of U.S. aid on the continent.

Soon after Samuel Doe and a group of enlisted soldiers overthrew the Americo-Liberian oligarchy which had ruled from 1847 to 1980, the U.S. started injecting money into the country.

Washington's largesse was aimed at ending a flirtation with Libya by the country's youthful military leaders and persuading them to hold free elections, diplomatic sources say.

The scheme was successful. But countless plots and purges, a recent assassination attempt on Doe and doubts over the fairness of the election process have prompted potential investors to adopt a "wait and see" attitude.

Meanwhile, although U.S. aid has shot up to a planned \$93 million next year from only 10 million

at the time of the coup, the economy has deteriorated sharply.

One of Doe's early and controversial measures was to double civil service and military wages. Banking sources say the wage bill accounted for 50 per cent of the 247-million-dollar recurrent expenditure for 1983-84.

"This means that U.S. aid has gone essentially to budgetary support, food aid and military assistance, with virtually nothing left for development," one opposition politician remarked bitterly.

Because Liberia uses the U.S. dollar as its currency, budget deficits are a major factor in causing foreign exchange shortages, banking sources say.

With the deficits becoming chronic and income from exports like iron ore and rubber steadily declining, the official domestic and external debt had risen to more than one billion dollars by March 1984, they say.

To ease pressure on its resources, Liberia has had to reschedule its official debts three times. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has provided short-term loans in a series of stand-by arrangements.

Liberia has been badly hit by a slump in the demand for iron ore. It is one of the world's largest producers and iron ore accounts for two-thirds of its export earnings.

The U.S. Firestone Company, Liberia's largest private employer, had to trim its workforce long ago because of falling demand for rubber, which accounts for an average 15 per cent of export revenues.

Doe has ordered government officials and businessmen owing state corporations an estimated \$220 million to pay up or go to jail.

The banking sources say much of the money recovered would help pay salaries owed civil servants.

A major reason for Monrovia's state of neglect is that the many wealthy Liberians who fled the country after the coup own scores of buildings in the city centre.

Some have come home following Doe's pledge that a civilian government will take over in January 1986. But diplomats expect most of the former elite to remain abroad until the elections are over and political stability returns.

## LETTERS

### If it works, why repair it?

To the Editor:

A WAVE of in-depth reports centering around Japan is being offered by the Western media. These various studies have one thing in common: They rather stress the negative side of the Japanese system.

In the field of education, they criticise the frustrations a Japanese child has to face, starting with kindergarten, due to the high level of performance expected of him from both teachers and parents. The pressure is intensified as the student moves to higher classes. Then, in order to be accepted at university level, he has to pass strict exams. Failure is intolerable. It means failing his parents and his environment. A small number of those who do not pass commit suicide.

The attitude of the Japanese woman is another point of criticism. She is subordinate to man. As a working woman, she accepts lower pay for equal work. She does not contribute to decision-making, and she does not even try to ameliorate her status.

The Japanese worker is usually the focus of criticism. He is depicted as being submissive to his company, devoid of individualism; he is not backed by a union, he does not complain about long-working hours, he is not "enough man" to strike. He does not even fancy buying a big (imported) sirloin steak for dinner. Instead, sheepishly, he does exactly what other workers do, day after day. And above all, he seems content.

"What a life!" the concerned media complains, all heartily. These reports, all based on data, statistics and scientific research, are quite impressive and informative. But all in all, Japan has proved that its system works successfully. The feeling of solidarity and loyalty of its individuals is indeed the backbone of its strong, reliable and highly competitive industry.

One cannot but detect a hint of jealousy in those seemingly well-meant reports.

Liliane Ayoub,  
Amman.

كنا صديقات



# Ultimate winners or losers are human beings

By Hassan Bin Talal and Sadruddin Aga Khan

The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, which is co-chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and His Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, is holding its plenary session in Tokyo this week. The meeting is being supported by the Japanese government and non-governmental bodies, including the prestigious National Institute for Research Advancement. Following is the full text of a message the co-chairmen have addressed to the meeting:

ECONOMIC STRATEGIES and problems of security, national interests and regional politics are topics often discussed in the media. But how often do policy makers or even general readers remember that the ultimate winners or losers in these grand schemes are human beings — ordinary men, women and children? Their problems are colossal. Hundreds of millions around the world are suffering from the effects of war, poverty and hunger, illiteracy and uprootedness. Although they should be the ultimate beneficiaries of modern progress, they have seen very little come their way; in most parts of the world, their rights and aspirations, by and large, remain peripheral issues.

The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues grew out of this sad recognition. Set up in Geneva in 1983, following a Jordanian proposal in 1981 to the United Nations General Assembly concerning the need to promote a "new international humanitarian order", and with a life span of three years, it will hold its fourth plenary meeting this weekend in Tokyo. It is important that the Japanese people, with their traditional generosity toward the less fortunate, be aware of our work.

The commission's purpose is to bring to humanitarian problems the same top-level expertise, scrutiny and decision-making ability that have been applied traditionally to the formulation of international policies, economic, security and other. Its greatest advantage lies in its complete independence. Our funding comes from private as well as government sources. We operate outside the framework of the United Nations or any other international or national body, and members participate in the deliberations of the commission in their personal capacity and not as representatives of any government or organisation to which they may belong. Our power lies only in our collective expertise and influence, in our belief in the importance of the work that lies ahead and in the support that the general public and policy-makers may give us.

There is a dire need to create a comprehensive humanitarian framework to cover more adequately the existing gaps in international law and practice, and deal with issues which have not been addressed sufficiently. This may be a challenging and possibly frustrating task, but it needs to be undertaken; we hope the Commission's work may prompt the establishment of such an international framework to rise to the challenge of meeting the massive humanitarian problems which are arising with increasing frequency in all continents.

During its limited life span, the commission proposes to examine specific aspects of the following three general subjects:

- (a) Humanitarian norms in armed conflicts
- (b) Natural and man-made disasters and
- (c) Vulnerable groups, such as refugees; indigenous people; disappeared persons; the stateless; children; etc.

It is not our intention to duplicate the work being done by national or international bodies, but rather to address certain aspects of existing problems in order to increase public awareness of them and to suggest practical solutions. Take, for example, armed conflicts: more people have been killed in undeclared wars and internal conflicts since 1945 than in the two world wars put together. The number of innocent civilian victims during these armed conflicts has been fifteen times greater than during World War I. The question therefore arises whether existing humanitarian law and practice suffice to reverse this unfortunate trend, and if not, how they can be made more effective.

As for natural and man-made disasters, statistics show that their number is steadily increasing around the world and that despite the technological means now available, the number of victims continues to grow. How can donors and recipients of aid contain this tragic drift whose worst manifestations are seen in the situation now prevailing in some twenty countries of Africa where the lives of millions of our fellow human beings are threatened by famine.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Talking ads, imagine

IT SEEMS that nowadays there are published advertisements that "speak". Wait till I explain.

In Europe, some magazines have published advertisements which flash in your face when you turn a page — not in silence but with music.

Extraordinary, don't you think? Progress, really; — it will always astonish us. Ads that talk on T.V., cinema or radio are normal, we are used to them. "Drink, to stay young", the herbal shampoo that "guarantees a silky hair", "the cigarette for the man with big dreams." And the ad they impose on you on TV in the middle of a suspense programme, to make sure you won't miss it. Let's not mention the accurate watches that give you the exact time of a news bulletin on the radio, and the programmes sponsored by commercial companies quick detergents, nills, etc...

Yes, we are accustomed to all that, to the extent that we sometimes sing these commercials as if they were musical hits. But let's imagine that from now on the press will have "speaking ads". What an anguish, to be able to read your magazine without jumping at each page you turn, a voice coming from nowhere would advise you to buy this powder milk (the best of all) or those tyres — "the safest".

No more quiet readings, relaxed in your armchair as you could be; and also it would happen that you would be reading one magazine while your spouse is reading another just beside you: It will start mumbling from each direction.

Your magazine will say, "Patati, a perfume for the woman made by a woman," while the other magazine will tell you, "a foreign couple looking for help at home". Can you imagine the situation?

As for reading your magazine in front of T.V., well, it is not practical. Around you, you would be asked to close your noisy revue which is distracting them from watching their favourite series. God what a mess it would be.

## 'Gaza Ghetto' exposes tragedy

Documentary film by Pea Holmquist, Pierre Bjorklund and Joan Mandel, Produced by Pea Holmquist Films

By Daoud Kuttab

THE GAZA Strip is perhaps the most ignored section of Palestine. Although it has the largest concentration of Palestinians anywhere in the world, few people in the West know of its existence, let alone the problems it faces on a daily basis. This lack of concern by journalists, politicians and human rights advocates underlies the unbearable conditions which prevail in Gaza today. The disregard for this area's 600,000 Palestinians has given the Israeli occupation authorities an almost totally free hand in their treatment of the population.

A Swedish film producer, Pea Holmquist, has tried to break this media blackout. "Gaza Ghetto", produced with grants from Swedish television, the Swedish Film Institute and the Swedish Art Grants Committee, attempts to expose the situation in Gaza in general and Jabalya refugee camp in particular. Although "Gaza Ghetto" with a budget of \$100,000 has been shown in a number of prestigious film festivals and is due to be shown to TV audiences in Sweden, Finland and Holland, the Israeli authorities have banned it locally. The Israeli board of censors ruled in February that the film could not be shown in Israel, a ban which automatically extends to the occupied territories. In their reply to the Hakawati Theatre in Jerusalem, which had acquired the rights for the film, the Israeli censors claimed that the film contained "fabricated and undocumented facts" and called on viewers to "join the PLO, which is an illegal organisation". The theatre appealed to the Israeli High Court on the grounds that the ban infringed the rights of speech and expression and "the public's right to know". On March 10, the High Court issued an order nisi asking the censorship board to show cause within 30 days why they are not allowing the film to be shown. The court's deliberations will probably take a few months.

"Gaza Ghetto" was filmed in Jabalya camp during 1982-83 under difficult conditions. It focuses on the members of one family, who left their homes in 1948 and became refugees in Gaza. You see the 57-year-old grandfather taking a daily pre-dawn drive to Tel Aviv to look for work in "the slave market". En route he passes the ruins of his home town Dimar. The former Israeli defence minister, Ariel Sharon, has a mansion near Dimar. In an interview, he speaks proudly about his days in Gaza in 1971 when he "purged Gaza of PLO terrorists". Footage of Sharon's "purge" in Gaza is shown alongside a note that in the process 6,300 homes were destroyed, 30,000 residents evicted from the camps, 200 were killed and 1,200 Palestinians imprisoned — Middle East International, London.

## 'Error and Betrayal' reflects a foreign policy in shambles

Error and Betrayal in Lebanon

By George W. Ball

Foundation for Middle East Peace, 1984.

Reviewed by David Gilmour  
In Middle East International

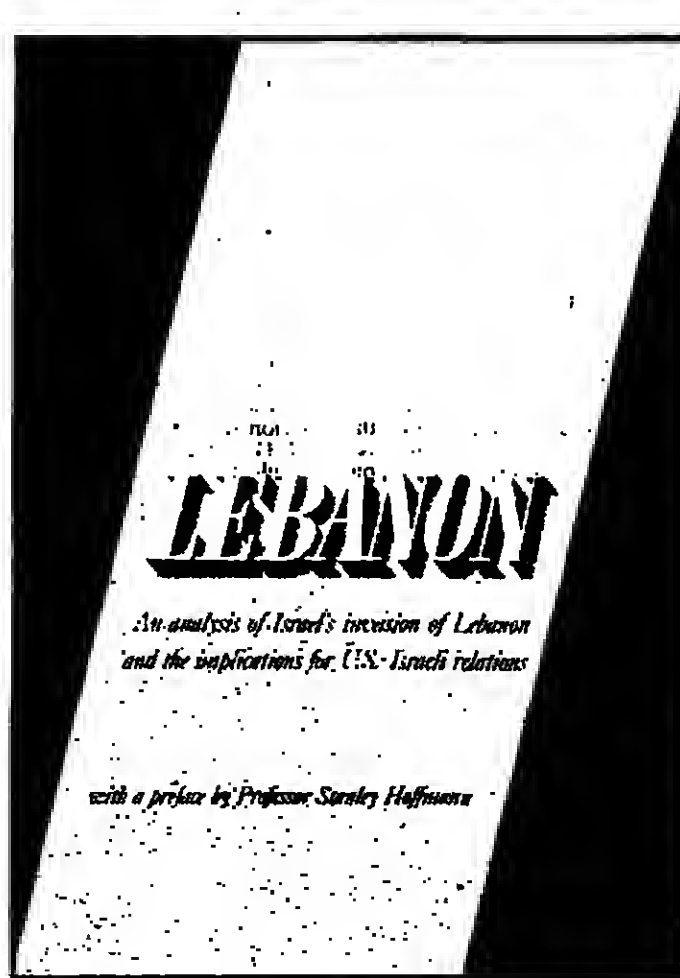
INTO THE last ten years the United States has crammed what surely must be a record number of foreign policy failures. Beginning with South-East Asia, and continuing via Iran and the Middle East to Latin America, the decade has produced a long catalogue of mistakes and humiliations with almost nothing, except the "perestroika" invasion of Grenada — which Washington could claim as a success.

Yet President Reagan's blunders in Lebanon are impressive even by American standards. As George W. Ball demonstrates in this powerful and well-argued book, the administration has taken the wrong decision at almost every opportunity. And the reason for this is simple: "Since (it) lacked any coherent Middle East policy of its own, it supported, without critical sensitivity, the policies, decisions and actions of the Israeli government, apparently unaware of the fact that Israel's objectives in Lebanon diverged sharply from America's."

From acquiescence in Israel's activities, the U.S. moved to active intervention in Lebanon. Without understanding the complexities of the civil war, without even recognising the importance of the Syrian role in Lebanese affairs, Mr. Shultz arranged an agreement between Israel and Lebanon. The agreement was subsequently destroyed by Syria, and President Reagan reacted by sending in the Marines to defend the West's "vital interests" in Lebanon — that is, to prop up the weak and unrepresentative government. As Mr. Ball points out, the administration "had fallen victim to the same mistake America had made in Vietnam — the belief that, with resolve and will and vast resources, America could mix in the internal affairs of a small country with exotic customs and values and effectively impose a *papier mache* regime on all warring factions."

which Mr. Ball has for the Reagan administration over Lebanon was its refusal, after the bombing of the Marines' base, to follow the "two eyes-for-a-tooth" practice that Israel has regularly pursued.

American policy in Lebanon would be incomprehensible without an understanding of the relationship between the U.S. and Israel, a subject which Mr. Ball tackles in the second half of his work and which he promises to explain at greater length in his next book "The Passionate Attachment." According to the author, the critical moment in the history of this relationship was 1967, when the U.S. abandoned President Eisenhower's policy that "aggressors should not be allowed to keep the lands they conquer by force or impose conditions on the restoration of those lands." Since then, relations between the two countries have been wholly one-sided: "When Israel and the United States hold opposing views, the outcome is pre-ordained," and therefore the U.S. continues to spend its taxpayers' "money to provide weapons and economic aid that Israel uses to pursue military expeditions and occupation practices that frustrate our policies and damage our interests."



Reviewed by Donald Neff  
In ADC Times

GEORGE BALL proved to be prophetic in his early opposition to the Vietnam war, and he continues to be present in his new book, "Error and Betrayal in Lebanon." It is a well-researched and revealing examination of how Israel got mixed in Lebanon and America's involvement in that sorry story. Were it not for the ghastly bloodshed and duplicity involved, the book would be, at times, quite funny. The author makes biting observations on the characters and their devious actions, which brought about one of the greatest blunders in Israel's history.

As a former undersecretary of state, Mr. Ball brings an insider's view of U.S. diplomacy at work in this misadventure. His conclusion is succinct: "This episode provides a case study of how not to conduct foreign policy." Ball joins the ranks of those who find former Secretary of State Alexander Haig's behaviour before and during the invasion a confused jumble of contradictions.

Mr. Haig admits in his memoirs that he made no serious effort beyond cautionary notes to lead off the Israelis from invading their Arab neighbour to the north. Then, after Israel invaded, he stopped an effort to condemn Israel in the U.N. Security Council and blocked the sending of a harsh note from President Reagan.

After Mr. Haig came George P. Shultz. For whatever reason — lack of diplomatic experience or insensitivity to the complexities of the region — Mr. Shultz blindly committed his personal prestige and that of the U.S. to the May 17, 1983

withdrawal agreement. This pact, concluded while Israel occupied about half of Lebanon with armed force, gave the Jewish state what it had been after all along — a de facto peace treaty with Lebanon and effective control of South Lebanon. In addition, Mr. Shultz loudly proclaimed that when Israeli troops withdrew, Syrian troops would too. Somehow he forgot to consult the Syrians. Unbelievably, the new secretary of state assumed the Syrians would do America's and Israel's bidding.

In Mr. Ball's view, Israel is not a fit strategic ally for the United States because it has repeatedly broken agreements and worked at cross-purposes with the U.S. For instance, in 1954 Israel sent spies to burn U.S. facilities in Egypt in order to try to alienate Washington from Cairo. Two years later Israel secretly colluded with France and Britain to launch a war against Egypt. In 1981 Israel annexed the Golan Heights and bombed Iraq's nuclear research facility with U.S.-supplied aircraft. And most recently, Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 and showered the country with deadly U.S.-made cluster bomb units, which it had specifically vowed not to use except in self-defence.

"Error and Betrayal in Lebanon" is a powerful and disturbing book. It documents the unhealthy relationship between the United States and Israel which is, as Mr. Ball writes, "an upside-down relationship unique in history" that threatens the best interests of both countries — American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee Times.

## Israel not optimistic over King's U.S. trip

(Continued from page 1)

between Jordan and the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank. "We still have a number of questions which, as far as we are concerned, do not create that euphoria, that optimism, which we felt had been present in the secretary of state's letter," the official said.

In Stockholm, a visiting senior PLO official said Wednesday that only the PLO could represent the Palestinians at any future Middle East peace negotiations.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, told a news conference the PLO also ruled out Jordan as a spokesman for the Palestinians.

He contended that the King's recent visit to Washington had produced no results.

"It just showed that the United States persists in its view that the Palestinians are not entitled to have a state of their own," he said.

Mr. Kaddoumi, in Sweden for a two-day visit to meet Swedish officials, said he was pessimistic about prospects for a new Middle East peace process.

## Iraqi jets raid Iranian radar station

(Continued from page 1)

their bases after scoring "direct and effective hits on the capital of the aggression (Tehran)," the spokesman said, without elaborating.

Confirming the attacks, the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus said two people were killed and five others were wounded in the dawn raids.

Later, the Iraqi spokesman announced that the Iraqi jet fighters raided at 1:22 p.m. (0922 GMT) "selected targets" in the town of Hamadan, about 300 kilometres east of the Iraqi border in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre-long front.

Less than two hours later, at 3:00 p.m. (1100 GMT), the Iraqi warplanes raided a radar station north east of the Iranian border town of Dehloran, and further north from Hamadan.

"All the planes returned safely to base leaving the station gutted by fire and ripped open by explosions," the spokesman said.

The attack on the radar station and Hamadan were not confirmed by the Iranian side. But IRNA reported that Iraqi long-range artillery batteries shelled the Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr, damaging parts of the cities and wounding four civilians.

Iraqi aircraft also violated the airspace of Abadan, a southern Iranian oil refining centre, but were chased away by Iranian anti-aircraft defence units, the agency added.

An Iraqi cabinet minister said Baghdad would intensify its raids until Iran agreed to negotiate a settlement to the 57-month-old Gulf war.

The latest wave of air, missile and artillery bombardments both sides of the border started 10 days ago after Iraq accused Iran of involvement in an attempt to kill the ruler of Kuwait. Iran has denied the charge.

IRNA said Iran's latest missile attack on Baghdad killed 86 people and wounded 132 in the commercial Senak area. The latest of Iran's 10 reported missile attacks on the Iraqi capital since March was on June 1.

There was no official Iraqi confirmation of the attack, but Baghdad residents reported a big explosion last Saturday night.

Iraq's Culture and Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassam said Wednesday Iraq aimed to bomb strategic and economic installations to speed up the collapse of the Iranian regime.

"New Iranian towns and vital economic installations will come under intensive Iraqi bombardment and the only opportunity before the Iranian rulers is to stop the war and negotiate a peaceful settlement," he told Reuters correspondent Masoum Yousefi in an interview in Baghdad.

peace in the Middle East — which seems increasingly unlikely — it will be only because America begins to use its leverage with Israel while it still has some residue of influence with the other side."

From time to time during this devastating analysis, Mr. Ball reminds us of President Eisenhower's attitude towards Israel's expansionists in the

1950s, and wonders how differently the old general would have reacted to the invasion of Lebanon. While reading this book, I couldn't help wondering whether the whole Middle East nightmare might not have been solved if Jimmy Carter had had the sense to make George Ball his secretary of state — Middle East International, London.

## Gemayel, envoys discuss Jezzine

(Continued from page 1)

zoo" after it finishes withdrawing its troops from Lebanon this month.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon three years ago wants the SLA and other client militias to keep Palestinian commandos from entering the border zone.

**Fighting continues in Beirut**

Meanwhile Shi'ite Amal militia forces and Palestinian fighters traded fire at Beirut's embattled Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp despite calls by both sides for an end to the 17-day-old battle.

Security sources said fighting at the camp in Beirut's southern suburbs continued until dawn, but there was no immediate word of casualties.

The Shi'ite Amal militia, determined to prevent a revival of Palestinian military power in Lebanon, and the Lebanese government have opposed both U.N. and Arab League debates on the issue, insisting it is an internal affair.

## Murphy to visit Jordan

(Continued from page 1)

Security Council.

Mr. Khatib, in a statement to reporters, said a similar delegation will visit Rome and London later on.

He added that talks with neighbouring Arab countries are under way in order to join ranks and achieve a unified Arab stand.

Concerning a projected Arab League summit, Mr. Khatib said Jordan would attend such a summit on any level and at any time.

**PLO to choose delegation**

In Amman on Wednesday, Foreign Minister Taber Masri was quoted as saying that Palestinians to the joint delegation at this stage will not be members of the PLO but will be chosen by the organisation.

Mr. Masri, quoted by the Qatari News Agency (QNA) expressed hope that the next step would be a direct contact between the U.S. and the PLO and explained that Palestinian representation was one of two basic issues on which Jordan and the U.S. disagreed.

The foreign minister's comments were published by the three Jordanian Arabic dailies, and QNA said they came in a news briefing to Arab journalists in

Washington where Mr. Masri is currently holding talks with U.S. officials on Middle East peace prospects.

He said that the second issue was the international conference where the Americans reject and instead suggest ambiguous thoughts of an "international umbrella" or "international framework."

He ascertained that the Jordanian understanding of an international conference is not influenced by the American point of view and said that an "international conference" means the participation of all the concerned parties to the Middle East conflict including the U.N. Security Council members including the Soviet Union.

He said that the U.S. administration had shown some response to the Jordanian ideas and said "we managed to get the U.S. administration to agree to start the dialogue."

The foreign minister denied that he is in Washington to continue talks with U.S. officials on the composition of the joint delegation. He also denied he had discussed with U.S. officials certain names and said that they discussed "some criteria" of the Palestinian representatives to the dialogue.



## Slip Anchor justifies favouritism in brilliant style

EPSOM, England (R) — Slip Anchor, ridden by American Steve Cauthen, made almost all the running to win the Epsom Derby in tremendous style Wednesday.

The colt had seven lengths to spare over second-placed Law Society, the mount of Pat Eddery, with Damister, ridden by Frenchman Yves Saint-Martin another six lengths away third.

It was the first Epsom Derby victory for Cauthen, English champion jockey, champion trainer Henry Cecil and owner Lord Howard de Walden.

Cauthen's victory made him the

first man to win both the English Derby and the Kentucky Derby. He won the American Classic seven years ago.

The victory was achieved in a breathtaking manner which thrilled the 250,000 strong crowd. Slip Anchor, the 9-4 favourite, shot into an early lead and quickly established a commanding advantage.

At one stage he went more than

eight lengths clear but eased off and turned into the straight still four lengths up on Phardante and Petoski. Two furlongs from home Irish-trained Law Society tried to mount a challenge along with Supreme leader and Lester Piggott's ride Theatrical.

But Slip Anchor, a son of the 1978 Derby winner Shirley Heights, found another gear in the style of a top class racehorse and eased away from the field with Cauthen, having his seventh derby ride, looking around for non-existent dangers.

The winning margin was the largest since Shergar won by 10 lengths in 1981 and it was the first time since 1974 that a derby winner had made virtually all the running.

Talented but temperamental pair Shaded, the second favourite, and Theatrical were the disappointment of the race.

Both had been very much on their toes during the pre-race parade, but Shaded showed only briefly halfway through.

## Royal Racing Club launches season

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With the beginning of the summer season and after an absence of six months, the genuine Arabian horses will be back on the racing track at the Royal Horse Racing Club in Taneib, 17 kilometres south of Amman, as of Friday.

The opening of this year's racing season will feature in addition to horse and camel races, equestrian and horsemanship races, jumping and horse riding as well as amateur's racing.

Mr. Yousef Msharbash, director of the Royal Horse Racing Club explained, in an interview with the Jordan Times, the new arrangements planned for the racing season this year.

The club, he said, has arranged new entrances for the visitors as well as new car parks.

Moreover, he added, the racing club has provided a family wing separate from the public wing and provided more services for spectators including a cafeteria with different kinds of food and beverages.

The Royal Horse Racing Club is a private venture founded in 1957

by the late Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil, His Majesty King Hussein's uncle, and the former Army Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Habes Al Majali, with the objectives of improving horse breeding, to promote the sport of horse riding in Jordan and to preserve thorough bred Arabian horses.

The Royal Racing Club was first established in Zarqa within the confines of the military camp because of land availability. It was moved later to Marka for easier access. In 1984, the club was moved to its new location in Taneib on the main road to Queen Alia International Airport. The Marka location was sold to a Jordanian businessman for JD one million.

Mr. Msharbash explained, that the club plans to start a horse riding school in the near future and is encouraging amateurs in Jordan to start horse racing through special

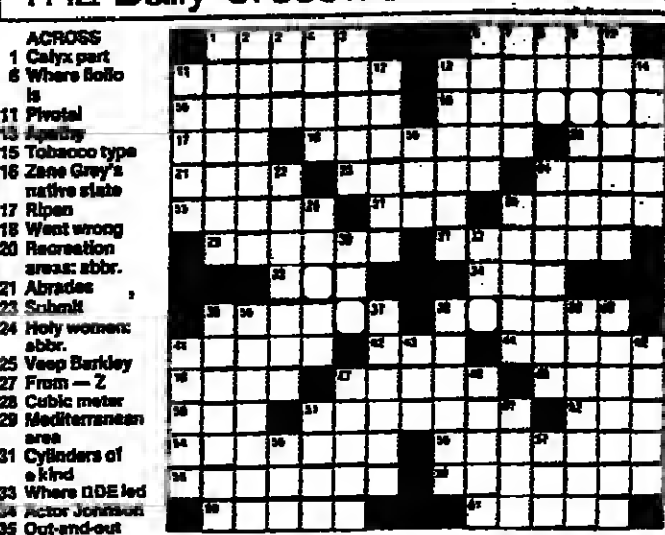
races organised for this purpose.

In addition to the number of jockeys that are working at the club, Mr. Msharbash explained that the club has recruited, this year, five jockeys from the Philippines to participate in the horse racing that will take place every Friday at Taneib.

The new club premises in Taneib which replaced the old location near Marka airport, is set up on an area of 300 dunums of land which comprises an amphitheatre capable of seating 600 people, and stables, 20 large storage areas and three car parks.

The race track is 1,270 metres in length with a shorter training track inside. The stables have room for 320 horses and consists of 16 units of 20 boxes each with a service room attached to each box to provide storage and to accommodate the grooms.

## THE Daily Crossword by William Canine



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**ACROSS**  
1 Calyx part  
6 Western folk  
11 Pivotal  
13 Agility  
15 Tobacco type  
16 Zane Grey's native state  
17 Ripen  
18 Went wrong  
20 Recreation  
21 Abrades  
23 Submit  
24 Holy women  
25 Jeep Barkley  
27 From — 2  
28 Cubic meter  
29 Mediterranean area  
31 Cylinders of a kind  
33 Where IDE led  
34 Victor Jorjani  
35 Out-and-out  
36 Callas et al.  
41 Appropriate  
42 Mineral  
44 Fadd of cartoons  
46 Lobby  
47 Quaffed  
49 Vedic god  
50 SL  
51 Citizen of Westmore  
53 Snapshot for short  
54 Baby wear  
55 Molting  
56 Cone  
59 Crescent-shaped  
60 Full of content  
61 Trance's birthplace

**DOWN**  
1 Pier scavenger  
2 Site of airport rescue  
3 School org.  
4 Piece of refuge  
5 Non-professionals  
6 Thought deeply about  
7 Desert-like  
8 Pince—  
9 One assuming care  
10 NY suburb  
11 Famous Bow  
12 Rope  
13 Waco's university  
14 Billards stroke  
19 Of age: abbr.  
22 Sunday  
24 In a cold manner  
26 Site of Carban  
28 Gape  
30 Negative prefix  
32 Eggs  
35 Reverend to primitive  
36 Free  
37 Knobby  
38 Lowly  
39 Sp. poppy of song  
40 Student group  
41 Shutter  
43 Clavette's "King —"  
45 Indiscreet  
47 "Pride and Prejudice" hero  
48 Afghan city  
51 Fanned  
52 Zulu novel  
55 Coal size  
57 Abner's radio partner

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## PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE IRBID WATER AND WASTEWATER PROJECT

The Water Authority of Jordan invites pre-qualification data from interested contractors in the U.S., Jordan and aid geographic code 941 countries who can qualify through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, for construction services for five water and sewer contracts in the city of Irbid, located 88 km north of Amman. Construction services will include material purchase, delivery, installation, startup, and a two-year maintenance period. Individual firms and/or joint ventures will be required to submit.

Prequalification forms in duplicate for each of the below listed contracts on a contract by contract basis. However, one or more contracts may be awarded to a single, qualified contractor. Each contract will be bid separately. A nearly simultaneous construction period is anticipated for each contract, from September 1985 through September 1986. Contracts are as follows:

1. Contract w-pressure water mains and pressure reducing valve stations to upgrade the existing water distribution system. Approximately 230 km of pipes with sizes ranging from 100mm to 600mm approximately 145 km of service pipes ranging in size from 20mm to 50mm and two pressure reducing stations. (one contract).

2. Contract B-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 75 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

3. Contract C-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 45 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

4. Contract D-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 55 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

5. Contract E-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 65 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

Unless otherwise specified, all goods and services shall have their nationality, source and origin in the United States, Jordan and aid geographic code 941 countries.

The project will be jointly financed by the Agency for International Development under aid loan No. 278-K-028 and the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Firms will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian dinars. Combination unit-price and lump-sum contracts are anticipated.

Prequalification questionnaire forms and additional information may be obtained from the president, Water Authority, at the above address or from Weston International, INC., Weston way West Chester, PA. 19380, U.S.A. attention: Mr. Bradford S. Cushing. If a joint venture seeks qualification, qualification information must be supplied for all firms in the joint venture, and/or major subcontractors. The deadline for receipt of the questionnaires is July 10, 1985. After reviewing the questionnaires, the Water Authority will establish a list of qualified firms for each contract. Invitations for bids will be issued to qualified firms on or about July 20, 1985 estimated bid opening date is August 20, 1985.

Eng. M.S. Keilani  
President

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- 1- COMPUTER COURSE: Morning & evening for ages 9-15
- 2- MUSIC COURSE "ORFF INSTRUMENTS" for children and mothers and teachers of nursery and kindergarten.
- 3- BALLET FOR GIRLS 6-14 years. (3 months).
- 4- PIANO FOR MEMBERS 6-12 years (3 months).
- 5- TAI KWAN DO (2 months).
- 6- AEROBICS AND BALLET FOR ADULTS (3 months).

For details and informations call at centre or tel: 665195

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Call 622794 Amman

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## TEACHING POSITIONS AT YARMOUK UNIVERSITY

Yarmouk University invites applications for the posts of male/female teachers for the Model School in the following subjects: English, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Music, Elementary Education, A.V. Specialist and French.

Applicants should meet the following requirements:

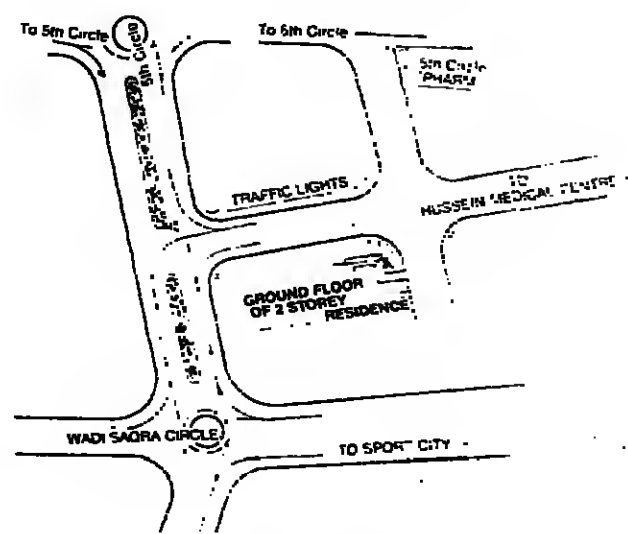
- 1- A minimum of bachelor degree in the field of specialisation.
- 2- At least two years of teaching experience.
- 3- Ability to teach in English in the field of specialisation.
- 4- Photocopies of transcript of record for the Bachelor degree, and certificates of teaching experience should be enclosed.

Applications to be sent to Personnel Affairs Section at the University in Irbid not later than June 15, 1985.

Yarmouk University

## SALE OF HOUSE CONTENTS:

FRIDAY 7TH JUNE 11 A.M.



## FIRST RACE 3.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE: 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ahmad Mjaily	El Shaleh	Owner	Rashad	54
2- Dawrah H. El Faleh	Wahab	Owner	Thamin	54
3- Hassan El Dham	Ajaleb	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
4- A. El Sattar Mabar	Amal	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
5- Dawood El Adwan	Mardy	Owner	Yousef	48
6- Ismael H. Nasir	Mayhoon	Owner	Sullivan	48
7- Yousef Aly El Adwan	Brook	Owner	Dalifah	46.5

## THIRD RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE: 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stables	Sarim	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stables	Baroud	Ibrahim	Fawaz	54
3- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stables	Sadik	Ibrahim	54	
4- Samy Y. Madros	F. Ziad	Adnan	Dailyo	54
5- Samy Haddadin	Amman	Owner	William	52.5
6- Harry El Hadid	Amirah	Owner	Ahmad	49.5
6- Nidal B. El Hadeed	Ward	Owner	Austain	48.5

## SECOND RACE 3.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE: 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mansour Mohammad	S. El Mahakar	Owner	Mahmoud	54
2- Sulman Khalaf	D.El Khraiah	Owner	Ahmad	54
3- Mohammad A. El Hady	Matlab	Owner	Saad	54
4- Khalid A El Naby	H.	Owner	54	
5- Faisal N El Faleh	Elmshakar	Owner	52.5	
6- Faisal Mitalak	Ghaader	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
7- Mohammad Matar	El Anka	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
8- Mohammad A El Naby	Ahlan	Owner	Thamin	49.5
9- Ahmad Salim	M. Raled	Owner	Dalifah	49.5
	El Sawy	Owner	Yousef	48

## FOURTH RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE: 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Samy Haddadin	Samra	Owner	Robert	49.5
2- Ghalib B. Haddadin	Majd	Owner	William	48
3- Nimir El Hmoud	El Talak	Owner	48	
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Salfah	Owner	48.5	
5- Harry El Hadeed	Orobah	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
6- Falezi Awad	Shihanih	Owner	48.5	
7- Izzat Kandour	Rasmieh	Owner	Saad	46.5

## FIFTH RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE: 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ghalib Haddadin	D. El Khalil	Owner	Robert	53.5
2- Ghalib Haddadin	Rabie	Owner	William	53
3- Izzat Kandour	Koban	Owner	Saad	47
4- Harry El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	Ahmad	45.5
5- Harry El Hadeed	Malak	Owner	45.5	

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677420

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(Colour)

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## Cinema AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

## ROOTS OF EVIL

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

## Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

## THE KILLING FIELDS

3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45

## Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

## I.Q. ZERO

3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45  
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

## Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

## 1- "DON" 2- THE WAR MACHINE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

## Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

## ZAMEER

(Indian)

(Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

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# 'Star Wars' programme survives 3 Senate votes

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" proposal for a futuristic shield against nuclear attack survived three senate attempts Tuesday to limit the research programme's spending and scope.

The Senate rejected, 78-21, a move by Democratic Senator John F. Kerry that basically would have limited "Star Wars" spending to the current level of \$1.4 billion.

Later, the chamber rejected, 57-38, a proposal to cut "Star Wars" spending to about half the \$3.7 billion Mr. Reagan originally sought next year and ban some tests and research which critics said could violate arms control treaties.

And still another attempt to limit the programme to \$2.5 billion next year was defeated 59-36.

The decisions came as the Senate worked to finish a Pentagon spending bill. The debates and votes ran for more than seven hours, with "Star Wars" supporters saying the research should go ahead and critics saying it was a waste of money.

Sen. Kerry said that even "Star Wars" supporters agree the system would not be totally effective, and added that "any system less than 100 per cent effective renders us open to an unacceptable level of damage" from a Soviet strike.

But Republican Senator John Warner said Sen. Kerry's move

"would gut the programme" and contended the research plan was the only reason the Soviets had renewed arms control talks.

Mr. Reagan has made the quest for a space-based high-technology system that could protect the United States and its allies from incoming Soviet missiles a centerpiece of his military programme.

The Soviet Union has demanded the United States negotiate a halt to the programme as part of arms control talks now under way at Geneva.

But Mr. Reagan has insisted research go forward and indicated an unwillingness to bargain away the possibility of future deployment.

Many senators indicated reluctance to reduce the 1986 "Star Wars" budget further for fear it would undercut U.S. negotiators in Geneva. However, they expressed concern about vast funds being spent on an extremely complex project that was not well understood either by Congress or the public.

"There is a lack of confidence in the direction of this programme, perhaps not for a majority but for

a lot of people," said Sen. Sam Nunn, senior Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

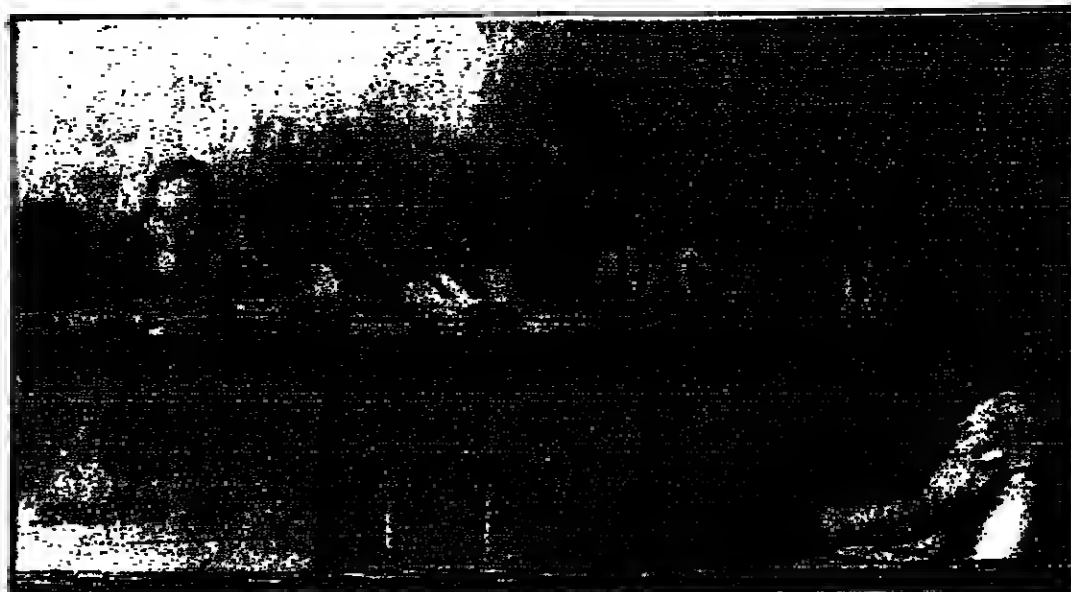
In continuing research into Mr. Reagan's programme, the U.S. Defence Department has formed a new "Star Wars" consortium of 15 universities and laboratories to investigate an unusual phenomenon that causes the space shuttle to give off an infrared glow.

The Pentagon wants to find what causes the glow because it might be of importance in designing sensors to detect enemy missiles flying through space, explained a senior official who spoke to the AP on condition he will not be named.

The new research consortium also will be asked to study how the use of various chemicals, electromagnetic waves or beams of atomic particles are affected by, and affect, the "space environment" above the earth.

The consortium announced Tuesday is the fourth such major group consisting primarily of university scientists that the Pentagon has formed to conduct "Star Wars" experiments.

In its "Star Wars" programme, the Pentagon is spending money for a wide range of basic research into lasers, particle beam weapons, and sophisticated surveillance and guidance systems that would be necessary for any missile defence system.



POPE PLOT TRIAL — Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca answers Chief Judge Severino Santapichi's (far left) questions during Wednesday's hearing of the trial against seven people charged with conspiracy in the shooting of Pope John Paul II (AP wirephoto)

## Political groups urge Jayewardene to withdraw proposal for martial law

COLOMBO (R) — Leading Buddhist monks and opposition political parties have urged the government to refrain from imposing martial law to combat ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, authoritative sources said Wednesday.

They said the decision was taken at a meeting in Colombo called Tuesday by chief monk of the Buddhist Asgiriya group Palipane Chandananda to discuss the island's unrest.

The meeting, which included former prime minister and leader of the main opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party Sirima Bandaranaike, also called on the government not to give parliamentarians executive powers.

President Junius Jayewardene Tuesday urged Sri Lankans to be patient until the government took measures to end the guerrilla violence.

Mr. Jayewardene has also said he would impose martial law if necessary to tackle guerrilla violence.

His appeal came after fresh violence in the east coast port Trincomalee in which 23 people were killed and more than 3,000 fled their homes since Friday.

Separatist guerrillas fighting to set up a Tamil state have sparked unrest between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils.

Mr. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi issued a joint statement after talks in New Delhi on Sunday and Monday saying immediate steps should be taken to defuse the situation and produce a political solution acceptable to all concerned.

The Associated Press adds: A senior police officer said 13 passengers taken off a bus and brutally massacred in Sri Lanka's troubled Trincomalee district on Monday were all Tamils.

"The 13 dead and nine injured in this incident were all Tamils. Among the dead and injured were men, women and a 14-year-old girl, said a policeman, who asked the AP not to be identified.

## Ortega reports rebel attack

MANAGUA (AP) — Nicaraguan rebels based in neighbouring Costa Rica crossed the border Tuesday and engaged in heavy fighting with troops of the leftist Sandinista regime, said President Daniel Ortega, who accused Costa Rica of aiding the rebels.

Sandinista planes dropped bombs on the rebels, Mr. Ortega said.

A spokesman for the revolutionary democratic alliance rebels, Miguel Caracas, confirmed the incursion and the bombing. He told the Associated Press in a telephone interview in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, that fighting was taking place near La Pencia, a border village southeast of Managua.

He said three Sandinista planes bombed rebel positions shortly before noon for 15 minutes, and strafed a cargo airstrip the rebels had cleared in the jungle.

Ten rebels were wounded, he said.

During a visit to a Managua textile factory, Mr. Ortega said to workers: "Mercenary forces, based in Costa Rican territory ... with the complicity of some members of the Costa Rican (security forces) are trying to penetrate our territory and they are being bombed at this time by the air force."

Mr. Soares did not comment after the meeting with Mr. Cavaco Silva, but Socialist Party spokesman Pedro Coelho said the Socialist Democrat pullout "has been expected."

The Socialists' top policy-making body, the political commission, was to meet Wednesday night to discuss the party's response.

Mr. Soares said his party would not pull its seven ministers from the cabinet until June 13, a day after the lame-duck government is scheduled to sign Portugal's accession treaty with the European Community.

The move, announced exactly two years after the country's two

## Judge rules against open trial of Gandhi murder

NEW DELHI (R) — The judge hearing the Indira Gandhi murder trial Wednesday dismissed a petition by one of the three accused men that it should be held in an open court.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted Judge Mahesh Chandra as saying in a court order that holding the trial in a jail would not have a demoralising effect on witnesses.

Mr. Chandra said the trial was being held in Delhi's Tihar jail for security reasons. He had allowed the press access but that was all he would concede.

Kehar Singh said in his petition that holding the trial in the jail would overawe prosecution witnesses. It also gave the accused and their relatives the impression that the trial was not free or fair, he said.

Kehar Singh, uncle of Beant

Singh, the Indira Gandhi bodyguard who was shot dead after shooting the prime minister last October, is accused of conspiracy to murder.

Another bodyguard, Satwant Singh, is accused of murder and a third, Balbir Singh, of conspiracy to murder.

The trial, which started on May 12, has been delayed for weeks over procedural objections raised by the defendants.

"Nowadays a wave of terrorism is prevailing in the country and the trial in jail cannot and should not draw any further comments," said Judge Chandra during a 20-minute session held in a makeshift courtroom inside the jail. "It is for reason of security for the accused," he said.

The trial has been open to court officials, accredited foreign and Indian journalists.

## Lisbon coalition faces crisis after Social Democrats quit

LISBON (AP) — Portugal's Social Democrat Party has broken off its coalition accord with Prime Minister Mario Soares' Socialists charging its partners with foot-dragging on economic reforms and bad faith in efforts to work out differences.

"Our party does not believe the Socialists want to take steps indispensable for this country's progress," Social Democrat leader Anibal Cavaco Silva told reporters after meeting with Soares and Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

But Mr. Cavaco Silva said his party would not pull its seven ministers from the cabinet until June 13, a day after the lame-duck government is scheduled to sign Portugal's accession treaty with the European Community.

The move, announced exactly two years after the country's two

largest parties agreed to form a government, marked the end of Portugal's 15th government since the armed forces toppled a half century of right-wing dictatorship in 1974.

In accordance with Portuguese law, resolution of the crisis is in the hands of Mr. Eanes, who can dissolve parliament and call early elections, order the defunct cabinet to stay on in a caretaker capacity or appoint an interim government.

Mr. Soares did not comment after the meeting with Mr. Cavaco Silva, but Socialist Party spokesman Pedro Coelho said the Socialist Democrat pullout "has been expected."

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The move, announced exactly two years after the country's two

## Walkers plead innocent to charges of espionage

BALTIMORE, Maryland (AP) — A retired U.S. navy officer and his seaman son pleaded innocent on Tuesday to charges of spying for the Soviet Union in a case which now involves defendants on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

John Walker Jr., 47, who left the navy in 1976, and his son, Michael Walker, 22, a seaman on the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz, entered a U.S. district courtroom together to enter pleas before Judge Alexander Harvey II.

Attorneys met with the judge privately to begin discussion on rules for access to classified navy documents during the case. The judge set a pre-trial conference on preliminary motions for July 3.

On Monday, a California man was arrested in the widening espionage case that has already led to the arrest of three Walker family members, all from the Norfolk, Virginia, area.

Jerry Alfred Whitworth, 45, of Davis, California, was ordered held without bail after he surrendered on charges of conspiracy to deliver top-secret national defence information to the Soviets.

Whitworth, a retired navy radioman, was the first person charged in the alleged operation who is not related to the elder Walker. Walker's brother, Arthur, 50, has also been arrested.

Court documents filed in the California arrest say that a fifth person, represented by the code name "F", was involved in spying which the affidavit said had "been ongoing since at least 1965."

John Walker's attorney, Fred Warren Bennett, strongly denied

published reports that his client has cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). John Walker was the first person arrested after he allegedly left a bag of secret navy documents — some from the Nimitz — in rural Maryland outside Washington on May 18.

"There is no cooperation between Mr. Walker (and the government) at this time and there hasn't been since his arrest," Bennett said.

Bennett filed a motion on Monday accusing Bill Baker, assistant director of the FBI, of violating a local court rule prohibiting the dissemination of information not on the public record that could prejudice a case.

The judge indicated during the arraignment that he would sign a preliminary injunction ordering Baker to adhere to the rule.

Whitworth, previously identified by the code name "D", faces a detention hearing Friday and a preliminary hearing June 18. He did not enter plea.

Whitworth joined the navy in 1960 and retired in 1983. He became friends with Walker when both were assigned as instructors at the navy communications school in San Diego, California, in the early 1970s, the FBI said.

His attorney, Louis Hiken, said any contacts between Whitworth and Walker "were those of a friend he had known and gone sailing with for many years."

From August 1977 through June 1983, he and Walker met at ports including Hong Kong, the Philippines and California, the affidavit said.

## Soviet drive against Afghan dissidents nears border

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Soviet commandos and paratroopers are attacking guerrillas in Afghanistan's Kunar Valley in a military buildup for a major border offensive according to Western diplomatic sources.

The sources, speaking on condition they not be identified further, said Soviet columns are advancing up the Kunar Valley to the besieged town of Barikot on the Pakistani border.

The columns are spearheaded by 4,000 paratroopers and helicopter-borne commandos who have knocked aside the lightly-armed guerrillas, the sources said.

Guerrillas and other sources, however, put the Soviet troop strength at 10,000. The diplomatic sources said their figures were based on early reports from the second half of May.

A large Soviet force is also being built up in nearby Paktia province, one of the guerrilla operating areas on the border further to the south.

Guerrilla commanders and Western intelligence sources have said the Soviet drive appears to be the first stage in a major offensive to cut off guerrilla supply lines.

Waves of Soviet transport planes and helicopters have been flying reinforcements and supplies to bases at Kabul and Jalalabad or moving them closer toward the border, the sources said.

Afghan guerrillas, operating from bases in Pakistan, are locked in a bitter war with the country's communist government and an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops

supporting the Kabul regime.

An Afghan source, who asked not be identified, said Tuesday that there were reports from Kunar that Soviet paratroopers operating ahead of their main force had seized the village of Narey, about eight kilometres from Barikot. The main Soviet force was about 16 kilometres further back, he said.

Guerrilla commanders based in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar have admitted most of their units have been withdrawn from the Kunar Valley as the Soviets advanced.

The Afghan Mujahideen, the main guerrilla alliance, said Tuesday that its fighters shot down a Soviet helicopter last Friday near Barikot and a jet fighter-bomber near Sonak, further down the valley.

Soviet forces have also begun major raids around Kabul, the sources said. Waves of helicopter gunships carrying bombs have been seen lifting off from Kabul air base to attack nearby targets, the sources said.

Fighting has been reported in the south of the country in Kandahar Province where guerrilla forces have been active in recent weeks. The diplomatic sources said Soviet forces staged raids on several guerrilla strongholds to the west of Kandahar City around May 1 and 22 and several were killed.

The raids apparently were in retaliation for an attack on a Soviet tank and the killing of its crew, the sources said.

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## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Elton John sues former manager

LONDON (AP) — Rock star Elton John, 38, has gone to court demanding that his former manager give him the profits and rights — valued by his lawyer at £200 million (\$280 million) — to all the songs he produced between 1967 and 1975. In a trial of John's suit against his former manager, Dick James, and against Dick James Music Limited, the rock star is asking the high court to set aside agreements under which John signed away to James the rights to 169 songs, including the hits "Rocket Man," "Crocodile Rock," "Daniel," "Goodbye Yellow Brick Road" and "Candle in the Wind." The singer's lawyer, Mark Littman, told the court that John and his songwriter friend Bernie Taupin signed the agreements in 1967 after being caught making demonstration tapes in James' recording studio where they were employed. The lawyer claimed James took unfair advantage of the two men because of their youth and inexperience. John was 20 and Taupin 17 at the time. "But while they were waiting in reception quaking in their shoes, a studio sound engineer told Dick James that he was impressed with what he had heard and that James ought to sign them up," Littman said. James gave them £100 (then \$280) between them as an advance on royalties, and the two were so elated that they did not read the agreement and would have signed anything, the lawyer said.

### Mercedes diesel car runs on potato fat

COLOGNE, West Germany (R) — West German Ernst Banik has cut the cost of motoring by running his diesel saloon car on old potato chip fat. Die Welt newspaper reported Wednesday. The Cologne restaurant owner clocks up 30,000 kilometres a year on 5,000 litres of vegetable oil drained from his chip fryer, the paper said. Banik, 48, converted the Mercedes' diesel engine himself and had the changes approved by transport officials, it said. The fuel gives off a stale smell of chips but causes 20 per cent less pollution than normal diesel and is only slightly less efficient, Die Welt added.

### Thatcher verse aid to famine victims

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has turned her hand to poetry, composing some lines for a book of verse in aid of African famine victims, the book's compiler said. Mrs. Thatcher's contribution is brief but typical of the message contained in her political pronouncements: "It's easy enough to be a starter, but are you a stickler too? It's easy enough to begin a job, it's harder to see it through." Artist Nick Butterworth, who is compiling publisher's answer to the rock world's famine fundraising records, said Mrs. Thatcher was among several prominent Britons who have contributed. Others include Ken Livingstone, chairman of the Greater London Council, comedian Ronnie Barker, Kenny Everett, Jasper Carrott and Billy Connolly and TV personality Nick Owen. The Save the Children Fund's famine in Africa appeal hopes to raise £200,000 (\$255,000) through sales of the book.

### Persian gold-plated dish found in China

PEKING (AP) — A gold-plated dish made of silver, unearthed in China's Hebei province, has been identified as a Persian dish brought to China more than a thousand years ago, a Peking newspaper has reported. The plate, in the shape of six sunflower petals, is 52 centimetres across, the Peking Evening News said. It has a design in its centre of a deer and fruit, and was brought to China from Persia, now Iran, in the Tang Dynasty (618-907), the paper quoted experts as saying.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ertson

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By Olive Oana

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